

Kandapara Joint Forest Management Committee
Nagaon Division, Nagaon

MICRO-PLAN

(2016-17 to 2025-26)

Prepared by Kandapara JFMC

Assisted by

Assam Forest Department

&

COMPELO

(IIE&RGVN)




Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division

List of Acronyms

Acronym	Full Form
ACF	Assistant Conservator of Forests
AfD	<i>Agence France de Développement</i>
APFBC	Assam Project on Forest & Biodiversity Conservation
APL	Above Poverty Line
BPL	Below Poverty Line
CCF	Chief Conservator of Forests
CF	Conservator of Forests
COMPELO	Consulting Service for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities
DCF	Deputy Conservator of Forests
DFO	Divisional Forest Officer
EDC	Eco-Development Committee
EPA	Entry Point Activity
FCA	Forest (conservation) Act, 1980
FD	Forest Department
FRA	Forest Rights' Act
FV	Forest Village
FYP	Five Year Plan
GHG	Green House Gases
GoI	Government of India

GP	GaonPanchayat
Ha	Hectare
IEC	Information Education & Communication
IIE	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship
JFMC	Joint Forest Management Committee
NAP	National Afforestation Programme
NBM	National Bamboo Mission
NaRMIL	National Resource Management and Integrated Livelihood
MDR	Major District Roads
MGNREGS	Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
MoEFCC	Ministry of Environment, Forests & Climate Change
NTFP	Non Timber Forest Produce
OBC	Other Backward Classes
ODR	Other District Roads
PCCF	Principal Chief Conservator of Forests
PHC	Primary Health Center
PMU	Project Monitoring Unit
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
REDD+	Reducing Emission from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
RGVN	Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi
RO	Range Officer
Sc	Scheduled Caste

SDG	Sustainable Development Goals
SLF	Sustainable Livelihood Framework
Spp	Species
ST	Scheduled Tribe
SWOT	Strength Weakness Opportunity & Threat
TV	Taungya Village
TV	Television
WLS	Wildlife Sanctuary
WPA	Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972
WPC	Working Plan Circle

Glossary of Vernacular Name of Trees, Shrubs, Herbs and Other Plants

TREES

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Botanical Names</u>
Agar	<i>Aquilaria agallocha</i>
Ahot	<i>Ficus religiosa</i>
Ajhar	<i>Lagerstoemia flosreginae</i>
Aam	<i>Mangifera indica</i>
Amari	<i>Amoora wallichii</i>
Amora	<i>Spondias magnifera</i>
Amlokhi	<i>Phyllanthus emblica</i>
Ashok	<i>Saraca indica</i>
Badam (Jungali badam)	<i>Sterculia alata</i>
Bahara (Bhomra)	<i>Terminalia belerica</i>
Ban-am	<i>Mangifera aylvatica</i>
Ban-jalakia	<i>Crptocarya amygdalina</i>
Bandar lathi	<i>Cassia nodosa</i>
Barthekera	<i>Garcinia pedunculata</i>
Bel	<i>Aegle marmelos</i>
Bhatghilla	<i>Oroxylum indicum</i>
Bhelkor	<i>Trewia nudiflora</i>
Bogi-jamuk	<i>Eugenia praecox</i>
Boguri	<i>Ziziphus jujube</i>
Bohat	<i>Artocaprpus lakoocha</i>
Bon-lichu	<i>Nephelium longana</i>
Bon-poniol	<i>Miliusa roxburghiana</i>
Borpat	<i>Ailanthus grandis</i>
Bor-thakera	<i>Garcinia pedunculate</i>
Gendheli-poma	<i>Dysoxylum hamiltonii</i>
Ghora-neem	<i>Melia azedarach</i>
Hilikha	<i>Terminalia citrine</i>
Hingori	<i>Castanopsis species</i>

Hoanlu	<i>Listsaea polyantha</i>
Jamuk	<i>Syzygium cuminii</i>
Jati-poma	<i>Toona ciliata</i>
Kadam	<i>Anthocephalus cadamba</i>
Kathal	<i>Artocarpus integrifolia</i>
Kathi-jamuk	<i>Syzygium cuminii</i>
Leteku	<i>Baccaurea sapida</i>
Manipuri urahi	<i>Parkia roxburghii</i>
Mani Sal	<i>Sapindus mukorosii</i>
Modar	<i>Erythrina stricta</i>
Mahudi	<i>Croton jofra</i>
Moj	<i>Albizzia lucida</i>
Nahar	<i>Mesua ferea</i>
Owtenga	<i>Dillenia indica</i>
Peniol	<i>Flacourtia cataphracta</i>
Poma	<i>Toona ciliata</i>
Sal	<i>Shorea robusta</i>
Satiana	<i>Alstonia scholaris</i>
Sonaru	<i>Cassia fistula</i>
Tejpat	<i>Cinnamomum tamala</i>
Teteli	<i>Tamarindus indica</i>
Titasopa	<i>Talauma phellocarpa</i>
Owtenga	<i>Dillenia indica</i>
Uriam	<i>Bischofia javanica</i>
Udal	<i>Sterculia villosa</i>

LIST OF NTFP

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Bon Naharu	<i>Allium tuberosum Rottl. Ex Spreng</i>
Bontulasi	<i>Ocimum basilicum L</i>

Dhekia	<i>Diplazium esculentum</i>
Kolmou	<i>Ipomea aquatic Frosk</i>
Mati Kanduri	<i>Alternanthera sessilis (L)</i>
Pippali	<i>Piper longum L</i>
Tora	<i>Alpinia allughas</i>
Kochu	<i>Colocasia esculenta L</i>

LIST OF HERBS & SHRUBS

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Abu-Tenga	<i>Antidesma acidum Retz</i>
Agora	<i>Triumfetta rhomboidea Jacq</i>
Assam lota	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>
Bogi tora	<i>Alpinia molluccensis</i>
Bhat-tita	<i>Solanum torvum Swartz</i>
Bhedelilata	<i>Hedyotis scandens</i>
Bhekuri	<i>Solanum indicum</i>
Bhotua Xak	<i>Chenopodium album Linn</i>
Bor Manimuni	<i>Hydrocotyle asiatica Linn</i>
Bondhonia	<i>Ranunculus sceleratus Linn</i>
Durun xak	<i>Leacus lanata</i>
Dighlati	<i>Litsea Salicifolia</i>
Helochi	<i>Enhydra fluctuans Lour</i>
Jamlakhuti	<i>Costus specious Sm</i>
Kana-ximalu	<i>Commelina duffusa Barun F</i>
Kaupat	<i>Phrynium species</i>
Khutura	<i>Amaranthus viridis Linn</i>
Lajuki lota	<i>Mimosa pudica Linn</i>
Mati-kaduri	<i>Altermanthera sessils (L) Br</i>
Makhi-loti	<i>Flemingia strobilifera</i>

Ikora	<i>Phragmites kakra (Retz) Trin</i>
Tengesi	<i>Marsilea quadrifolia</i>
Tita-phul	<i>Phlogocanthus thyrsiflorus</i>
Xaru-manimuni	<i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides Link</i>

LIST OF GRASSES

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Ikra (Ekra)	<i>Erinthus ravaneae</i>
Jarmaniban	<i>Eupatorium odoratum</i>
Kush	<i>Saccharum spontaneum</i>
Meghela	<i>Saccharum arundinaceum</i>
Nal	<i>Phragmites karka</i>
Sau	<i>Pollinia ciliate</i>
Sungress	<i>Imperata arundinacea</i>

LIST OF BAMBOOS

<u>Local Name</u>	<u>Scientific Name</u>
Bojal	<i>Pseudostachym polymorphum</i>
Hill-jati	<i>Bambusa pallid</i>
Kanta	<i>Bambusa arundinaceae</i>
Muli	<i>Melocanna bambusoides</i>

**KANDAPARA JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
NAGAON DIVISION, NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE**

**Micro-Plan
(2016-17 to 2026-27)**

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**Divisional Forest Officer,
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PART-I

1. Introduction

1.1 About the Project

The vision of the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation (APFBC) is ‘to enable sustainable forest and biodiversity conservation and management in Assam through multi-scale integrative planning and involvement of forest dependent communities in target areas and giving fillip to their livelihood activities through sustainable use of forest and non-forest resources’. The project’s objective has been stated as: ‘In collaboration with the forest dependent communities, to restore forest eco-systems to enhance the forest dependent community’s livelihoods and ensure conservation and sustainable use of biodiversity’.

The above project is being mainly funded by the *Agence France de Développement* (AFD) - i.e. the French Development Agency, with co-funding from the Government of Assam. The Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society (APFBC Society) has the mandate for planning, implementation, monitoring, coordination and management of all the activities under the above mentioned project.

1.2 Micro-Planning & Livelihood Development

In order to promote livelihood activities through market potential based value addition; the present project intends to take up activities like entrepreneurship promotion, product processing value addition and marketing under this project. This has become necessary on account of the pressures on existing forest resources due to the growth of population. There is a need to explore value addition to the existing forest and biodiversity products and services, based on the market potential. In addition, non-forest based livelihoods need to be explored and the capacities of the community members need to be built-up through skills development initiatives.

A consortium comprising of Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship (IIE) Guwahati and *Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi* (RGVN) has been formed to implement (*inter-alia*) the micro-planning and livelihood development under the above project. The above consortium has been titled as ‘Consulting Service for Micro Planning Enhancing Livelihood Opportunities’ - COMPELO in short.

As per project guidelines, this micro-plan includes ‘various operations of village and forest development ... livelihood support of forest dependent members and keeping sustainable forest management as the broad objective’. It includes both forest development and livelihood development.

1.3 Micro-Plan for the Kandapara JFMC

This document gives the Micro-Plan for the Kandapara JFMC, which is located in the Nagaon district of Assam. The JFMC falls under the jurisdiction of the Nagaon Division of the Kampur Revenue Circle. The profile of the community is given in the next section.

2. General Description of the Area

2.1 General Description

The area of Nagaon Forest Division consists of 19 (nineteen) Reserved Forests and 16 (sixteen) Proposed Reserved Forests within the modified boundaries of the civil District of Morigaon and two Sub Divisions viz Nagaon and Koliabor under Nagaon District within the geographical limits of East Longitude- $92^{\circ} 0'$ & $93^{\circ} 30'$, North Latitude- $25^{\circ} 30'$ & $26^{\circ} 30'$.

The district wise distributions of these reserves are shown below:

a. Nagaon District (Nagaon & Kaliabo Sub divisions)

1. Borpani RF
2. Lutumai RF
3. Pilkhana RF
4. 1st addition to Jakota RF
5. Hirapuja RF
6. Daboka (part) RF
7. Kafitoli RF
8. Bamuni RF
9. North Dijoo RF
10. South Dijoo RF
11. Swang RF
12. Bagser RF
13. Kamakhya Hill RF
14. Madhapara PRF
15. 1st addition to Borpani (Dhansila) PRF
16. Kondoli PRF
17. Deosur Hill PRF
19. Hatimura PRF
20. Salbari PRF
21. Sakuranga PRF
22. Borjuri PRF
23. Dholpahar PRF
24. Lengteng PRF

25. KothalguriLalpahar PRF

b. Morigaon District

- 1.Sonaikuchi RF
- 2.Kholahat RF
- 3.Borbari RF
- 4.Killing RF
- 5.Duadoloni RF
- 6.TeteliaBoghora RF
7. Basundhari PRF
- 8.Boha PRF
- 9.CharaihagiHatimuria PRF
- 10.Gobardhan PRF

Most of the Reserves are situated on the outlying stretches of the Karbi-AnglongHils and Meghalaya Hills and often contain steep slopes such as are found in the SonaikuchiKholahatDaboka (part), Kafitoli, Swang, SouthDijoo&Bagser. The slopes are comparatively moderate and terrain is more or lessundulating with khurkhani mounds dotted with beels and swamps in case of the reserves.

2.2 Location

The reserves are not well distributed over the territory of the division. Most of the reserves are situated on the Southern part of the division. Out of the 22 Nos of reserve forests 13 reserves are situated along the periphery of the common boundaries in between Nagaon and Karbi- Anglong and the state of Boundaries of Meghalaya. The total area of the reserve forests of the entire division is approximately 371 square km.

The reserves are situated between the geographical limits of East Longitude 92° 0' & 93° 30' and North Latitude 25° 30' and 26° 30'.

Appendix II gives the approach map to the JFMC.

2.3 Soil Type

The southern slopes of the Khasi Hills are said to be of gneissic origin. Nearly the whole of the North Karbi-Anglong hills are composed of massive gneiss or foliated granite. The gneiss is composed mostly of quartz feldspar with magnetic hornblende and mica. A mottled earthy trap is often found at the junction of gneiss and the sedimentary rocks, but there is a remarkable absence of trap dykes in the gneissic area. There are great quantities of ferruginous sandstone passing locally into sandy hematite and hematite conglomerate.

In the hilly areas, the soil found in the forest is generally clayey loam which is good and suitable for the forest growth. It is generally deep, except on some hill slopes where rocks occur near the surface. In the hills, the soil is derived by the decomposition and weathering of mostly gneiss or sand stones. It is reddish in colour due to the presence of ferruginous material in both rocks and is of very fine texture, so that it becomes extremely slippery and claylike when wet, though when dry it looks friable and sandy. On exposure, the soil on the ridges and slopes loses its fertility very quickly due to washing away of the fine material and with it the organic and mineral matter.

In the plains, the soil is of alluvial origin and can be divided into classes viz, (a) Brahmaputra alluvium up to Kollong river (b) Jamuna Kapili alluvium. The differences in the soil are due to the rocks in the sources of the river being geographically different and also due to the rates of flow and rise and subsidence of flood water, which determines the size of the particles deposited being different. There is more Sand and Silt in the Brahmaputra alluvium..

2.4 Water

There are a number of rivers and streams which runs through or flows along the neighbourhood of the reserves of the division, and scarcity of water is not common except on the top of the hills. The principal river is the Brahmaputra which flows along the whole of the Northern boundary of the terrain into which all the drainage of the division ultimately finds its ways. The Kollong is the most important water course of the Division, which gets many drainage coming from Karbi-Anglong, N.C. Hills & empties itself into the Brahmaputra.

The water table is generally high and sinking of well is not difficult. During rains, the water level rises even within 5 feet in some places and during the driest part of the year, it does not generally sink below 30 feet.

2.5 Climate

The climate is characterized by the excessive humidity in the air and the rise of temperature is checked by frequent showers and thunder storms. The change of season is therefore not marked by the extreme contrasts of temperature and humidity.

The annual rainfall, on an average varies from 2.96 mm to 341.62 mm. A comparatively dry zone with average rainfall between 1270 to 1524 inches exists around Dhing (Brahmaputra plains).

2.6 Ecosystem & Bio-diversity

The forests of the tract dealt with comes generally under the type Northern Tropical Moist Deciduous Forests (Sub group - 36). The Forests included under this type fall into two categories, sal forests and the rest. But biotic factors like age long shifting cultivation, unregulated felling and uncontrolled burning have given rise to a number of variations and for the purpose of convenient description, the following classification has been adopted:-

- I) Sal Type
- II) Dry Miscellaneous type
- III) West Miscellaneous type
- IV) Riverine type
- V) Savannah type
- VI) Swamp type

The sal bearing reserves are situated, with the Sonaikuchi Reserve in south West and ending in the Dijoo Valley (North) reserve in the north east. A number of other species also occur mixed with sal according to the local variations in the site. Species like Koroi, Jamuk, Ajhar, Sam etc., occupy the moist localities, while Gomari, Sopa, Amari, Poma, Bhelu, Simul etc., occupy the typical sal areas.

The main tree species found in the Reserve forests are Ajhar, Bhelkor, Kholiori, Bajiw, Tinpati, Amlokhi, Soura, Bon-Jamuk, etc. It is also comprise of Bhelkor, Ajhar, Bamboo, Amlokhi, Kholiori, Bon-Jamuk, Soura, Kanchan, Tinpati, Dhekia, Tora, Keturi, Jarmoni, Murphula etc.

2.7 Concern of Bio-diversity Conservation

- Illegal trespass and settlement, fishing, poaching, grazing and felling and removal of trees and timber and other forest produce
- **Flood and River Erosion:** Flood causes bank erosion and cuts away slices of reserves on main river bank taking away plantations and valuable forests under simul, and other species, as has been generally happening in Sonaikuchi, Kukurakata Hill reserves.
- **Storms:** Storms are experienced during the rains and are responsible for breaking and uprooting of trees. The damage is more visible in the open Sal forests.
- **Fires :**Plantations raised in grassland are vulnerable to fire danger.
- **Annual Floods:** Floods are an annual phenomena in the Brahmaputra valley of Assam. With the onset of flood, wild animals usually washed away and are found to be injured killed.

2.8 Rights and Concession

The details of rights and concessions granted to the people as mentioned against each of the reserve forest as per notifications published at the time of initial constitution of the reserves are

i. Borpani RF - Rights of way by the following paths passing through the reserve was granted:

- (a) Singimari to Bothalangsua
- (b) Singimari to Lengri

ii. Lutumari RF- The following rights was granted to the public:

- (a) The path from Dahpara to Borthol
- (b) The path from Domaitagi to the Borpani River

iii. Bagser RF- Public rights of way by the following paths passing through the reserve was granted:

- (a) From Phulaguri village to Kahangtaran.
- (b) From Sirang (Deosur) village to Kahangtaran

3. Village Socio-Economic Profile and JFMC Profile

3.1 Key Information

Kandapara is a taungya village and is located in Nagaon District. The JFMC was registered on July 2002(Appendix III as per the registration certificate) under the jurisdiction of Nagaon Division in Nagaon District in the forest of the Conservator of Forests, Northern Assam Circle, Tezpur. This forest village is located in the fringes of the Lutumari R.F under Kampur range.

Table-A: Key Information of the JFMC

Name of the JFMC	Kandapara
Name of the Gaon Panchayat / VCDC	Chankhola
Revenue Circle	Kampur
District	Nagaon.
Forest Division	Nagaon
Forest Range	Kampur
Forest Beat	Borpathar Sub Beat Office
Year Formed	2002
Registration no.	NAC/K/03
Description of Boundary of JFMC	As below North: Kachua South: Longjup West: Jurirpar East: Chankhola village

Source: JFMC Records & Discussions during PRA Exercise in April 2017

3.2 Brief Details of the Executive Committee

The brief details of Executive Committee & General Body of the JFMC are contained in the table, which is given below.(**Appendix IV**- Signed list, **APPENDIX V**- Group photo of the JFMC members)

Table-B: Brief Details of Executive Committee

SL. No.	Name of Member	Father's Name	Address	Age	Qualification	Sex	Contact No.	Designation
1	Khairul Islam	Late Abdul Latif	Village: Kandapara P.O: Kachna District: Nagaon	35	9 th pass	M	789677 2481	Member
2	Atabur Rahman	Late Abdul Mutalib	Village: Kandapara P.O: Kachna District: Nagaon	57	4 th pass	M	940103 6355	Member
3	Gias Uddin	Late Abdul Kadir	Village: Kandapara P.O: Kachna District: Nagaon	42	H.S.L.C pass	M	739922 6344	Member
4	Abdul Jabbar	Late Azim Sheik	Village: Kandapara P.O: Kachna District: Nagaon	72	3 pass	M	801112 3646	Member
5	Anuwar Hussain	Late Hussain Ahmed	Village: Kandapara P.O: Kachna District: Nagaon	44	B.A pass	M	847202 1553	Member
6	Ali Akbar	Late Abdul Subhan	Village: Kandapara P.O: Kachna District: Nagaon	65	Illiterate	M	967879 4619	Member
7	Dipak Kumar Borah	Narendra Nath Borah	Village: Kampur P.O: Kampur District: Nagaon	59	H.S.L.C pass	M	840380 4286	Member Secretary

8	Hatem Ali	Late Mohammed Ali	Village: Kandapara P.O: Kachna District: Nagaon	64	Illiterate	M	757592 5562	President
9	Jaheda Khatun	W/O: Gias Uddin	Village: Kandapara P.O: Kachna District: Nagaon	35	10 th Pass	F	739922 6344	Member
10	Rafika Begum	W/P: Ali Akbar	Village: Kandapara P.O: Kachna District: Nagaon	47	H.S.L.C pass	F	789656 1432	Member
11	Anuwara Khatun	W/O: Hatem Ali	Village: Kandapara P.O: Kachna District: Nagaon	36	H.S.L.C pass	F	887652 9737	Member

Source: JFMC Records

3.3 Households & Population Composition

The village has 203 households, of which 200 households are BPL (Below Poverty Line) households.

Table-C: Demographic Profile

Category	No of Households	Male	Female	Total
Gen	163	464	450	914
Min	40	96	98	194
Total	203	560	548	1108

The total population is 1108, of which 560 are male and the rest are female members. The population includes 914 General community people and 194 persons belong to Minority community.

From this, it is inferred that:

- (1) The average number of persons in a household is 5.
- (2) The sex ratio is 97 females per 100 males in the village.

Table-D: Age Group Distribution

Age Class	<5 years	5-18 years	18-45 years	45-60years	>60	Total
Male :	65	198	217	44	36	560
Female :	68	212	196	43	29	548
Total :	133	410	413	87	65	1108

3.4 Education & Skills Development

The education profile of the JFMC is given in Table E below.

Table-E : Education Profile

Age Class	Illiterate	Primary	Middle	High	H.S	Graduate	Post graduate
<25 Years	39	103	86	71	22	24	0
>25 Years	187	123	112	117	57	17	0
Total	226	226	198	188	79	41	0

Over 80 % of the population is reported to be literate.

Livelihood skills are usually acquired under various settings – formal & informal. In the JFMC area, informal means for skills development is the traditional norm. People have traditional skills in the following areas:

- (a) Agriculture
- (b) Weaving

(c) Handicraft

(d) Fishing

3.5 Land Use Pattern

The population is largely dependent on Agriculture and Livestock.

From the land-use pattern of the village, it is seen that the land-use in the village is as follows:

Crop Land: 45.45 %

Habitation: 22.73%

Water Bodies: 18.18%

Barren Land: 13.64%

3.6 Land Holding Pattern

From the type of households as per land-holding, it is seen that:

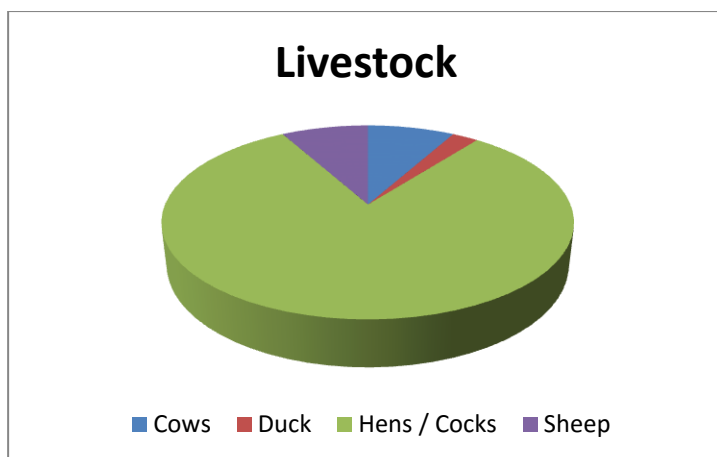
- 77.83 % of the households are marginal farmers (less than 2 Ha);
- 4.92 % of the households are small farmers (2-10 Ha).
- 17.24% of the households are landless farmers

3.7 Livestock

The main types of livestock possessed by the households include:

Livestock Details

Sl.No	Livestock	Number
1	Cows	50
3	Duck	15
4	Hens / Cocks	500
5	Sheep	50



3.8 Village Infrastructure & Communication Facilities

In any community; the availability of basic infrastructure enables the development of sustainable livelihood options. The present condition of infrastructure in the village is not satisfactory. This gives the present status of the village infrastructure.

Table F: Physical Infrastructure

SL.N O	Point Infrastructure	Location inside village or outside	Number(if applicable)	Approximate Distance from Village, if outside(m/km)	Condition and status of present use
1	Bus stand	Outside	1	2km	Bad
2	Primary Health Center	Outside	1	2km	Good
3	Primary School	Inside	2	-	Good
4	Middle School	Outside	2	2km	Good
5	High School	Outside	2	2.5km	Good
6	HS School	Outside	1	2km	Good
7	College	Outside	1	12km	Good
8	Post Office	Outside	1	2km	Good
9	Bank	Outside	1	4km	Good
10	Telephone	Outside	1	4km	Good
11	Anganwadi	Inside	2	---	Medium

	Centre				
12	Gram Panchayat Office	Outside	1	3km	Good
13	Revenue Circle Office	Outside	1	12km	Good
14	Police Outpost/Thana	Outside	1	3km	Good
15	Forest Beat Office	Outside	1	14km	Good
16	Forest Range Office	Outside	1	12km	Good
17	Railway Station	Outside	1	12km	Good
18	Drinking Water Source	Inside			High Iron content
19	Community Hall	Inside	1		Bad
20	Houses with Electricity	Inside			
21	Street Lighting	Nil			
22	No. of Tractors	Inside	1		Good
23	No. of Power Tillers	Inside	1		Good

From the above table, the following have been noted with regard to village infrastructure:

Physical Infrastructure: The JFMC is situated in an interior location and the habitation is deprived of basic physical infrastructure like proper paved roads, water supply, mobile network etc. The main connecting road to the habitation is broken by flood at certain patches which makes communication even more difficult for the villagers.

Education & Health Facilities: Educational and health facilities are inadequate. The nearest PHC is situated 2kms away. There are two Asha workers in the village catering to the entire community in child birth and post partum care. The Public transport facilities are poor due to which the community members have to either walk or use bicycles to move around.

Govt. Offices: The government offices (such as Police station, Revenue office, Forest Beat office

etc.) are located at a considerable distance of approx 13 km, which gets amplified as there is very limited public transport facilities from either the habitation or from nearby areas.

Financial Inclusion: Facilities for financial inclusion like bank and post office are located at around 3km from the habitation. There is a CSP at a distance of 3km from the village. Only 500 no of persons have bank account.

3.9 Agriculture/Crops

The main crops grown in the village are:

Kharif Crops: Boro Paddy.

Others: Jute

Maximum numbers of households are involved in growing paddy.500 households are engaged in Boro paddy cultivation. The production and yield of these crops is given as follows:

- (a) Paddy: Area under crop: 1500 bigha; Production: 9000 quintal Yield: 6 quintal /ha

3.10 Fodder Availability

The village depends on the nearby forest. The main sources of the fodder in the village are as follows:

- a) Nearby forest area
- b) Locality

3.11 Markets

The main markets used by the community are as follows:

- (a) Grocery / PDS: Kachua Bazar at 2 km away.
- (b) Weekly / Bi-weekly Market: Kachua Bazar at 2 km away
- (c) Major Market: Kachua Bazar at 2 km away

3.12 Water Resources

The main water resources with the water availability are as follows:

- (a) Tube wells: 150nos. (Water Availability: Perennial ,Water quality: poor)
- (b) Ring well: 4nos. (Water Availability: Seasonal)
- (c) Spring: 1 (Water Availability: Seasonal)

3.13 Energy Consumption

The major sources of energy in the village have been listed below.

- (a) Fuelwood: Households Depending: 300 Nos. Source: Forest
- (b) Kerosene: Households Depending: 300Nos. Source: Local market
- (c) Cow dung cake: Households Depending: 100 Nos. Source: Locality
- (d) LPG: Households Depending: 15 Nos. Source: Market

3.14 Socio-economic status

Social set-up: The village has 203 households belonging to the general and minority Muslim community. The society is not marked by deep social divisions but has internal conflicts. The observed position of women is not satisfactory; they are mostly confined to household activities.

Economic Condition: The economic position is not satisfactory. The main livelihood is agriculture, The minimum and maximum limits of household income per annum are Rs.35000 and Rs.45000 respectively. This difference in income profile indicates inequality in wealth distribution .

Additional details are available in the next section.

4. Livelihood assets profile and vulnerability contexts

This section deals with the livelihood assets and their current status in the village. The vulnerability context has also been analysed in the section

4.1 Livelihood Assets Analysis

As per the sustainable livelihood framework (SLF) there are five most important livelihood assets i.e. Human capital, financial capital, social capital, natural capital and physical capital that are needed for livelihood enhancement in a village. The status of the five capitals have been analysed and are given below:

Human Capital

While assessing the human capital, it is seen that Kandapara village has a literacy rate of over 80% which can be considered good. The working age group(18-65years) constitutes 55 % of the total population .As agriculture is the main livelihood option, majority of the male adult population is traditionally skilled in farming . Apart from that, around 34 male are skilled in weaving, 6 in carpentry, 7 in masonry ,8 in tailoring, 4 in knitting and 3 in computers. Of the female population, 20 are skilled in weaving. About 13 people from the village are engaged as shop keepers and 2 persons of the village as teachers. In the absence of employment opportunities inside the village, a good number of villagers have moved to nearby towns to work as daily wage labours. Some women workers from the general Muslim category are involved in the local supari business where they earn very minimal amount of only Rs. 30 - 50 per bag, thus earning around 100/- per day. They get this wage from the suppliers for peeling, boiling and drying the supari before it reaches the supari manufacture industry.

Physical Capital

As the Kandapara village is situated in an interior location of Nagaon district, physical capital is found to be not satisfactory. The main road that connects the village to Kampur-Boithalangsua road was unpaved and broken at certain patches until very recent and is now under construction. However, the road connecting the village to Kachua market is unpaved and in a fair condition. During monsoon a major part of the road gets submerged in flood. As far as educational infrastructure is concerned, the village has only 2 LP schools. The nearest high school and college are situated at more than 10 kms away. The village is also deprived of any medical infrastructure, the nearest medical health centre (Kachua Model Hospital) is 2 kms away . There is no public water supply facility and only 30% of the households are connected to electricity.

Natural Capital

While assessing the natural capital it was found that the fertile agricultural land is suitable for cultivation of paddy and other crops like Jute. All the village households grow vegetables in their homestead gardens. The nearby Long Jap hill and the Lutumai forest area consists of varied species of major trees, associates, medicinal plants, herbs and shrubs. In water resource, there is a lake (Kandapara reserve beel) in the south of the village and a stream (Marchan juri) in the west of the village. There is also a river named Borpani around 3kms away from the village.

Social Capital

In terms of the social capital in the area, it comes to notice that the village have 2 anganwadi centres , 1 community centre. There are 3 mosques which apart from being religious prayer halls, also serve the purpose of meeting ground. There is one Gaon burha and 6 religious heads/priests who play the role of opinion leaders and help in maintaining peace and harmony among the community members.

Financial Capital

Financial capital for the village Kandapara can be termed as average because financial institutions like bank branch, post office are situated at a considerable distance of 1km from the habitation and in absence of good communication facilities, total financial inclusion becomes a bit difficult. Only 500 persons in the village have bank accounts and none of them have availed any insurance or bank loans.

4.2 Livelihood Asset Pentagon

Based on the analysis and assessment of the existing five livelihoods assets in the village a livelihood pentagon was studied. The livelihood pentagon is not balanced and gaps could be plugged by taking appropriate livelihood strategies and actions that are mentioned in the village development plan and livelihood development plan.

4.3 Vulnerability Context Analysis:

Various research studies have shown that even if the village is rich in the five livelihood capitals, livelihood enhancement targets are not achieved due to the existing vulnerabilities in the village. In many cases it has been found that even if there is a rich natural capital like forests or

fertile agricultural land ,the vulnerability and sudden shocks due to pest attacks and flooding or spread of epidemics retard the growth in the region and has a direct negative impact on livelihoods and livelihood assets.

The major vulnerability faced by the villagers of Kandapara is flood . The villagers face serious communication problem during the months of June-August ,as the flood destroys the main connecting road of the village. Flood also causes damage to agricultural crops. During and after flood comes another hazard in the form of seasonal diseases like malaria and diarrhoea, due to which health and life of the people get affected. The people are prone to sickness for a long time during the monsoon season which impacts their livelihoods directly.

Elephant depredation is another vulnerability faced by the village .Elephant causes damage to crops particularly during December-January and September-October. Crop production is also affected by pest attack during the months of March-April.

4.4 Seasonality:

Seasonality Calendar of Kandapara JFMC

<i>Months</i>	<i>Jan</i>	<i>Feb</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug</i>	<i>Sept</i>	<i>Oct</i>	<i>Nov</i>	<i>Dec</i>
<i>Crops</i>	<i>Boro Paddy</i>											
									<i>Vegetables</i>			
							<i>Sali Paddy</i>					
			<i>Jute</i>									
<i>Risk Factor/ HAzards</i>						<i>Flood</i>						
						<i>Malaria</i>						
							<i>Diarrhoea</i>					
									<i>Elephant</i>			
			<i>Pest Attack</i>					<i>Pest attack</i>				

The seasonality calendar given above was prepared in consultation with the community. The different cropping seasons are reflected in the seasonal calendar. The major crop grown is Paddy (both Boro and Sali varieties) ,and vegetable cultivation is also done .Another crop grown during summer season is jute. The agricultural fields are prone to attack by wild elephants that destroy the standing crop each year. Floods cause damage to crops and also spread diseases like malaria, diarrhoea and other water borne diseases.

5. Existing Plans and programs

This Chapter deals with certain essential linkages with other key planning and execution mechanisms and processes which have direct bearing upon micro planning. The topmost among these is the Working Plans which provide an overall umbrella for sustainable development and forestry and wildlife conservation in forest areas of the State. In wildlife areas, these plans are known as Management Plan, and in Tiger Reserves, as Tiger Conservation Plans. In addition, there are several plan scheme components such as the Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), and Scheduled Caste Component Plan (SCP) which also get implemented in forest villages through the Forest Department. There are several line departments providing health, education, power, irrigation and livelihood services. Often these departments also implement schemes in the forest villages.

After the promulgation of the Assam Joint (Peoples' Participation) Forestry Management Rules, 1998 in Assam, the joint forest management got initiated, and the JFMCs and EDC were constituted in 2002. Prior to this, some working plans had prescriptions for joint forest management or constituted JFM circles. However, the National Working Plan Code, 2014 gave the right impetus to the micro planning and has incorporated detailed guidelines to this effect. This Micro plan is based on the 2014 National Working Plan Code.

5.1 Linkages with Working Plan

The thickly populated parts of the present day Nagaon, earlier spelt as Nowgong, were amongst the chosen targets of violence during the Burmese rule in the late 1810s. There was no leadership to organize resistance movement against the Burmese. The people heaved a sigh of relief when the British came down heavily on the Burmese and compelled them to withdraw from Assam. Following the treaty of Yandaboo in 1826, this area of the province passed off silently into the hands of the British. Nagaon was carved out as a separate district administrative unit in 1832. It took a couple of years before the British finally settled on the present site on the bank of the Kollong River as the district headquarters in 1839. The district headquarters was called Nagaon and gradually it emerged into a town. It became a municipality in 1893.

It is based on the Working plan of Nagaon Division (2000-2001 to 2009-2010) by Sri Shashi Kant Srivastava, IFS. In order to obtain the various objectives set for the management purpose of the working plan, the following six circles were constituted:

a. Sal Working Circle (S.W.C)

- b. Teak Working Circle (T.W.C)
- c. Miscellaneous Plantation Working Circle (M.P.W.C)
- d. Afforestation Working Circles (A.W.C)
- e. Bamboo Overlapping Working Circle (B.O.W.C)
- f. Protection Working Circle (P.W.C)

5.1.2 Protection of Forests

It is most essential to conserve and protect the natural heritage of the division by preserving the remaining natural forests with the vast variety of flora & fauna. As forest the forest protection is most important aspect of forestry these days, the following measures were suggested in the Working Plan:

- i. It is suggested to keep strict vigilance in the vulnerable R.F. areas in order to minimize illegal felling etc.
- ii. Patrolling vehicles should be provided to all vulnerable ranges for protection of forests wealth.
- iii. Motor boats for river patrolling is to be provided in Borpani, Kapili, Killing rivers etc.
- iv. All existing vehicles are to be immediately repaired.
- v. A new facilities like wireless communication is absolutely necessary to communicate urgent matters
- vi. Sufficient budgetary allocation should be there to protect forest wealth.
- vii. Local Forest Protection and Regeneration Committees should be formed at every range and beat level to take up Protection measures.

5.2 Forest Department Initiative in the Past

5.2.1 Formation of JFMC: The formation of Joint Forest Management Committees, within forest areas and in fringe forest areas were initiated during 2003-04, with an objective of protection of forests in association with JFM Committees. During the initial period many Entry Point Activities were taken up through the JFMCs, such as Construction of Community Halls, Drinking water

provision, Repairing of existing school buildings, supply of School Uniform, supply of Desk-bench, construction of waiting shed, construction and repairing of roads, etc.

In addition to the above Entry Point Activities plantations and nurseries were also created. The plantation activities under JFMCs were taken up under NAP, NBM, ACCP-NaRMIL, Forest Village Development Schemes, Medicinal & Aromatic Plants Board, Jatropha Scheme, through 86 Nos. of JFMCs covering the districts of Nagaon and Morigaon under Nagaon Forest Division, Nagaon.

5.2.2 Special works of improvement under Nagaon division:

Under State Plan Scheme, various plantation activities like RDF, ABY etc. have been taken up to improve the degraded forest areas and for restocking of the existing R.F.'s, Aided Natural Regeneration was taken up in Sal forest & Misc. species forests under state plan scheme and under Externally aided project under NARMIL & APFBC.

Also many Joint Forest Management Committees were created to take up plantations, Soil & Moisture Conservation works through participatory mode involving the forest fringe villagers and people dependent/destructive to forests, so as to help them lead an alternative livelihood activity.

Under the National Bamboo Mission, for enabling alternative livelihood of the people/JFMC members under Nagaon Divisional areas, various training were given in production of Agarbatti sticks, Bamboo Furniture & other local Handicrafts in the Handicraft Production Centre which was established in Bajigaon, Samoguri alongwith Bamboo seasoning unit. Bamboo plantations were also taken up under JFMC areas.

Under the Medicinal Plant schemes, plantation of medicinal plants was taken up under Salona Range.

5.2.2.1 Forest Village J. F. M. C. Scheme 2006-07.

Year	Name of Range	Name of JFMC	Species	Area in Hect.
2006-07	Kampur Range, Kampur	Pilkhana- 1	Arti. Regeneration	20.00 Hect.
	Kampur Range, Kampur	Pilkhana- 2	Arti. Regeneration	20.00 Hect.
	Northern Range, Salona	Barhula	Arti. Regeneration	15.00 Hect.
	Northern Range, Salona	Baghakhaity	Arti. Regeneration	15.00 Hect.

	Northern Range, Salona	Bapudaloni	Arti. Regeneration	5.00 Hect.
Total =				75.00 Hect.

5.2.2.2 Medicinal & Aromatic Plants:

Year	Name of Range	Name of JFMC	Name of RF	Area in Hect.
2010-11	W.R. Dharamtul	Jagiroad Bon	Sonaikuchi	Agar = 25
		Unnayan		Bhatghila = 25
		Deosal	Sonaikuchi	Agar = 70
	N.R. Salona	Kalapani	South Dijoo	Agar = 75 Bhatghila = 50 Kala Haldhi = 25
		Majigaon	Swang	Agar = 25 Pioli = 25
		Solal	Bagser	Bhatghila = 50
		Baghekhaiti	Swang	Pioli = 50
	Kathiatoli Range	Modertoli	Doboka	Agar = 80
		Kathiatoli	Doboka	Agar = 25
	Morigaon Range	Sonjukta	Tetelia-Boghora	Bhatghila = 25

5.2.2.3 Scheme NAP (National Afforestation Programme)

Year	Name of Range	Name of JFMC	Location	Artificial Regeneration	Mixed Plant ⁿ	Bamboo Plant ⁿ	Total area (Ha.)
				Phy (Ha.)	Phy(Ha.)	Phy (Ha.)	
2004-2005	Western Range, Dharamtul	Banabandhu	Satipur	10	5	5	20
		Pragati	Buraraja	10	5	5	20
		Barbori	Borigaon	10	5	5	20
		Deosal	Deosal Mandir	5	5	10	20
		Kamarkuchi	Gova	5	10	10	25

		Naldhara	Sindhisur	5	10	5	20
		Silchang	Akaraogaon	10	5	10	25
		Amsoi	Majargaon	10	5	5	20
		Basundhari Kakatigaon	Gospara	10	5	5	20
		Dalimbari	Dalimbari	5	10	5	20
		Sivakunda	Hatigarh	5	10	5	20
	Kampur Range	Garugaon	Garugaon	5	10	5	20
		Kandapara	Bilpar	10	5	5	20
		Kherani	Kherani Gaon	5	10	5	20
		Kandapara	Bilpar	5	10	5	20
	Northern Range, Salona	Hatimura Tengabari Topahula	Hatimura	5	10	5	20
		Pulibagan	Jiyajuri	5	10	5	20
		Rekhapahar	Rekhapahar Vill.	10	5	5	20
2006- 07	Kampur Range	Kandapara	Bilpara	5	5	5	15
	Northern Range, Salona	Rekhapahar	Rekhapahar Village	5	5	5	15

5.2.2.4 Assam Project on Forest & Bio-Diversity Conservation(APFBC):

Year	Name of Range	Location	MHW (Hect.)	NTFP (Hact.)	Sal Regn. (Hect.)	ANR (Hect.)
2013- 2014	W.R. Dharamtul	Kholahat RF	20	20	0	20
	N.R. Salona	Kathalguri PRF	0	0	0	20
		South Dijoo	10	10	0	0
	Kampur Range	Lutumari RF	10	10	0	30
	Morigaon Range	Tetelia Boghora RF	5	10	0	10
	Kathiatoli Range	Doboka RF	5	0	0	0

		Sub-Total =	50	50	0	80
2014- 2015	W.R. Dharamtul	Kholahat RF	20	0	95	0
	N.R. Salona	Swang RF	0	0	55	0
		South Dijoo RF	30	0	0	0
	Morigaon Range	Tetelia Boghora RF	0	0	0	5
	Kathiatoli Range	Kafitoli RF	0	40	100	0
		Sub-Total =	50	40	250	5

**KANDAPARA JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE
NAGAON DIVISION, NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE**

**Micro-Plan
(2016-17 to 2026-27)**

PART-II

6. Micro plan Objectives, SWOT and GAP Analysis

6.1 Micro plan Objectives

A village level Micro-Plan is a village development plan and forest development plan, which is need based and site specific, commensurate to available resources. As the unit of the plan is small, it is called a micro plan. The Micro plan tries to meet the twin objectives of:

- i. Enhancing livelihoods
- ii. Biodiversity conservation and maintaining the ecological balance

In India, micro-plans have become an integral part of the joint forest management approach adopted by the Government of India. In this context, a micro-plan is a simple document prepared with the active participation of the community members. The community (village) is the unit for such micro-planning. The document aims to link local forest based resources to local needs and programme objectives of the Forest Department. As per the JFM Guidelines of 2000, the Forest Officers and JFMC should prepare a micro plan after having detailed PRA exercise in the village. The micro-plans of the JFMC are to be incorporated into the working plans of the Forest Department.

The present micro-plan has been prepared by members of the community, including both male and female members. This document has emerged as an outcome of the following Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) process undertaken by the community and personnel of Rashtriya GraminVikasNidhi (RGVN) in April 2017. The various steps followed are enumerated briefly below:-

- a) Community meetings organized at the outset in April 2017 to discuss the objective of the project and obtaining their cooperation to gather the required information about the community and its contexts;
- b) Collection of the baseline data on the community and its contexts as per the available formats;
- c) Validation of collected information through community discussions held thereafter; and
- d) Preparing the outline of the Action Plan as per the community participation and feedback.
- e) The micro-plan has been compiled by RGVN based on the project guidelines. The document has been discussed and finalized for adoption in May.

6.2 Need Assessment and GAP Analysis

Based on the resource assessment, capacity assessment, livelihoods assets mapping and vulnerability assessment through focused group discussions, PRA exercises, village level and household level survey, the need assessment, gap analysis and SWOT analysis was carried out. The action plan, livelihood, village development strategies and forestry development plan were conceptualized for the **JFMC** primarily based on this analysis.

Training Need Assessment:

- a. **Capacity building** of communities through regular awareness programmes on important development issues like Forests and Biodiversity, Sustainable development, climate change issues, Gender issues, Financial inclusion, importance of WATSAN, Soil and water conservation, Flood management should be carried out. A mechanism for the same is proposed in the action plan for village development.

- b. **Skill Development:** Conducting regular review of livelihood skills and providing specialized training on use of equipments and tools and processes and procedures for livelihood enhancement to be conducted on a regular basis as proposed in the action plan for livelihood development.

GAP Analysis

The Gap analysis for Kandapara village reveals the following facts:

- Due to very poor communication facilities, the village remains untouched by modern amenities of livelihood.
- Poor physical infrastructure leading to a poor standard of living.
- Lack of diverse livelihood opportunities leads to unemployment in turn leading to poor financial conditions. It also leads to outward migration of the working age group to big cities.

6.3 SWOT Analysis

The SWOT analysis was carried out through participatory approach by involving both male and female members of the community.

Strengths

- i. Homogenous community with less inter community conflicts .

- ii. Fertile land suitable for cultivation of different crops.
- iii. Traditional skills in agriculture and handicraft.

Weaknesses

- i. Poor physical infrastructure facilities like water supply, electricity, road connectivity.
- ii. Poor financial inclusion and low awareness about different govt schemes targeted towards rural population.
- iii. Lack of diversified skills.
- iv. Poor health and sanitation facilities.
- v. Lack of access to modern training facilities.

Opportunities

- i. Agriculture expansion through introduction of high yielding crop varieties and multiple cropping techniques.
- ii. Weaving expansion thereby making the female population financially stronger.
- iii. Development of small scale industries like bamboo craft, agarbatti as tool for employment generation.
- iv. Nursery development as an income generating activity.

Threats

- i. Natural hazards like flood hampering agricultural productivity.
- ii. Migration of educated youth to urban areas due to lack of employment opportunities inside the locality.
- iii. Deforestation due to continuous dependency of the community members on the nearby forest area .

6.4 PRA Exercise

Appendix VI gives the list of executive committee, members and Appendix VII(A) to VII(D) gives the **PRA** maps

Team from RGVN Guwahati carried out PRA exercise in Kandapara village as follows:

Date: 11/04/2017.**Location:** LP School Campus.

Numbers Present: 30

In Presence of: JFMC office bearers, Village Headman, community members, Forest Department personnel, etc.

Awareness and orientation programme was conducted at village level before taking up the participatory mapping and transect walk. The main themes covered during awareness and orientation included the following:

- (a) Participatory Planning
- (b) Participatory tools & Methods
- (c) Importance of Micro planning and role of JFMC.
- (d) Environmental issues
- (e) Climate change and Climate variation
- (f) Ecological balance and Ecosystem management (traditional and scientific)
- (g) Sustainable livelihood Framework
- (h) Livelihood Assets Pentagon and importance of social capital
- (i) Cluster formation & SHG , Financial inclusion
- (j) Marketing and Value addition
- (k) Development agenda and its relationship with environment and ecological balance
- (l) Gender Issues and gender equality

Observations: The communities actively participated during the discussions and PRA exercise. The following important points have emerged:

- People expressed their dissatisfaction over the fact that due to the interior location of the village, not many of the govt schemes reach them, and the JFMC have not played any active role for the development of the region.
- There have been very few awareness and orientation programs in the JFMC in the past.
- They appreciated the importance of micro planning and were very supportive and cooperated during the micro planning process.
- It was for the first time that Under the APBFC the NGO has come and interacted with the community and created awareness and proper orientation not only about the project but also on the development issues including environmental and ecological aspects to growth and development.
- The communities have good local wisdom and traditional knowledge regarding the environment, forestry and other livelihood issues like pest control, livestock management etc.

- They shared their concern over the climate variation and its ill effects on agriculture and health in the village. They are keen to learn more on the scientific facts about climate change issues.
- A sense of importance was observed among the people as they understood the important role they had towards reducing causes leading to climate variation by protecting the nearby forests.

Community Need Assessment: Based on the PRA exercise, Focus group discussions, consultations with village community, JFMC members, forest staff and other stakeholders the Village Development plan and Livelihood development Plan was prepared for the JFMC. Through the participatory approach the community Need Assessment was carried out. The people's needs can be categorized as follows:

1. Structural Needs

The structural needs which are evident in Kandapara JFMC include improvement of infrastructure like roads, school buildings, Health care infrastructure, drinking water supply system, Construction of toilets, community halls and training sheds.

2. Non Structural needs

The non structural needs of the people include provision for skill training, health care services, mobile doctors team, requirement of teachers for schools in the villages, capacity building through training and awareness on financial inclusion, SHG and cluster formation, provision for raw materials, village maintenance & development fund/ community fund for JFMC, Value addition of traditional products and marketing linkages. Exposure visits to best practice sites relating to joint forest management, community participatory project sites, artisans villages and participation in melas, trade fairs etc.

These needs can be classified further into long term needs and short term needs. The details of the community's needs are given in the village development plan.

7. Village Development Plan

Considering the long term and short term needs for village development a village development plan was prepared in consultation with the community members as well as the JFMC members. The long term measures suggested by the community members for the village development are as follows:

7.1 Ranking of EPA

The Entry Point Activities that the community proposes to take up on an immediate basis are ranked as follows:

- a) A community hall is required to be constructed inside the village which can also be used an office space by the J.F.M.C. members. The hall is also to be facilitated with basic facilities such as drinking water and toilets for sanitation.
- b) The community people also requires tent house with equipments such as generators, gas stove and gas cylinders. The tent house also requires other basic amenities such as tables, chairs and utensils that can be used during various programs and functions in the community.
- c) As the village lacks proper roads for connectivity, the members of the community requires C.C block roads within the village for better transportation and connectivity.

SL. No.	Activities	Details (size & quality)	Budget
1	Community Hall cum J.F.M.C office with drinking water and Toilet facilities.	Size – 20×50 feet. Location – Near by Dakhin Kandapara Jame Masjid Land area – 1 Katha.	10 Lakh.
2	Tent House.	1. Generator – 1 NOS. 2. Chair - 50 NOS. 3. Table – 2 NOS. 4. Utensil – 5. Gas Stove – 1 NOS. 6. LPG Cylinder – 1 NOS. Location: At community hall.	60,000 R.S
3	Construction of C.C block road of Kandapara village road.	Length: 1.6 km Location:	21.95 Lakh.

		<p>1. From late Kamal Uddin house to Kandapara L.P School.(800 meter)</p> <p>2. From Hussain Ali house to J.F.M.C Segun Bagan. (800 meter).</p> <p>Wage Brick Rabes Gitty Cement Metal</p>	
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 Divisional Forest Officer,
 Nagaon Division

8. Livelihood Development Plan

Effective PRA exercises and socio-economic surveys in the fringe and forest villages have been conducted with the help and support of JFMC members and RGVN in order to prepare microplan for the village. Various Income Generating Activities (IGA) were identified through focus group discussions and PRA. Some of the important income generating activities as identified by the communities include:- pisciculture, vegetable farming, poultry, dairy farming, mushroom farming, decentralized nursery, tailoring, small crafts, jute crafts, bamboo crafts, incense stick making etc. Value addition to the products can be made by processing, grading packing/ bottling and labelling professionally. Inputs, equipments, raw materials required for the IGA were identified. A marketing platform, called Van Bazar, is proposed to be established to showcase and sell products from JFMCs.

8.1 Ranking

Ranking of Livelihood and Skill Development

- Agriculture
- Tailoring
- Weaving
- Handicraft
- Nursery

8.2 Livelihood Opportunities

Livelihood were identified as follows:

- Agriculture & Horticulture
- Weaving
- Tailoring
- Handicraft
- Areca nut (supari, dye) production
- Nursery development

8.3 Agriculture & Horticulture

The main constraints are:

- (a) Water-logging during monsoon season

- (b) Ignorance about modern agricultural tools & techniques.
- (c) Excessive use of harmful chemical fertilizers and chemical pesticides
- (d) Less agricultural land compared to population

The opportunities are:

- (a) Multiple cropping
- (b) Introduction of high yielding crop varieties
- (c) Introduction to proper irrigation facilities for boro paddy
- (d) Organic farming of vegetables, thereby increasing the market value

8.4 Livestock

The main constraints are:

- (a) Absence of veterinary facilities.
- (b) Prone to disease.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Fishery development
- (b) Introduction of Scientific dairy farming techniques.
- (c) Poultry development as income generating activity.

8.5 NTFP

The main constraints are:

- (a) Lack of knowledge by community about NTFP utility.
- (b) Collection of NTFP (stone chips) by the community members in low quantity

The opportunities are:

- (a) Medicinal and fruit bearing plant cultivation in nearby Longjap hill.
- (b) Awareness about conservation and judicious usage of NTFP.

8.6 Specialized Skill

The main constraints are:

- (a) Due to interior location of the village, no training facilities are easily accessible.
- (b) Villagers are not aware of the market opportunities outside
- (c) Due to traditional practices among the villagers, there is lack of product diversification.

The opportunities are:

- (a) Up gradation of weaving and tailoring skill
- (b) Skill training for Agri based industry development e.g.,vermicompost plant
- (c) Skill training for masonry, carpentry, plumber etc. for building construction

8.7 Credit Facility

The main constraints with the reasons are:

- (a) Poor inclusion by Microfinance Institutions
- (b) Higher rate of interest charged by private money lenders
- (c) Lack of knowledge about different schemes launched by the government for providing loans

The opportunities are:

- (a) Introduction of Micro finance Institutions
- (b) Motivation to form active SHGs, JLGs and guide them to maintain a sustainable model.
- (c) Provision of coverage under different government schemes.

8.8 Strategic Interventions

Summarizing the suggested programmes above as strategic interventions for the Livelihood Development Plan:

1. Improvement of physical infrastructure, health and sanitation facilities in the community.
2. Developing coping mechanism for flood resistance.
3. Increase agriculture productivity through introduction of high yielding, flood resistant crop varieties as well as introduction of scientific techniques.
4. Upgrade the existing skills in weaving, tailoring so as to provide alternate livelihood options.
5. Introduce micro finance institutions.

8.9 Income Generating Activities

The main income generating activities as planned at the village are:

1. Paddy and vegetable cultivation
2. Weaving
3. Bamboo handicraft
4. Tailoring

5. Aeca nut (Supari) production
6. Nursery
7. Fishery development

8.10 SHG activities

SHGs of the village can plan the following activities:

1. Weaving
2. Tailoring
3. Nursery
4. Fishery

8.11 Exposure Trips

The following exposure can be planned:

1. Good practices /projects of JFMC in North Eastern Region
2. Participation in melas and fairs held in different parts of the state like Agri-Horti Show, Handloom Expo etc to showcase their products as well as to increase their knowledge about the market potential.
3. Trips to nearby states and countries on training on bamboo treatment and handicraft/furniture making

8.12 Convergence

The planned initiatives may be converged with the following schemes of the Government of India:

- (a) National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme - for rural employment
- (b) RashtriyaKrishiVikasYojana (RKVY) - for agricultural and allied development
- (c) RashtriyaKrishiSinchayYojana (RKSY) - for irrigation, including watershed development
- (d) National Rural Livelihoods Mission
- (e) Skills Development schemes
- (f) Prime Minister UjjwalaYojana
- (g) NRLM
- (h) NRHM
- (i) Bamboo Mission
- (j) Other schemes for rural development and livelihoods as found appropriate.

The above convergence will yield synergies for the present plan, as well as help in sustaining the planned works in the post-project periods

9. Forest Development Plan of Kandapara JFMC

This Forest Development Plan has been prepared after a detailed PRA exercise at the village level as a part of the Micro-Plan of Kandapara JFMC. The objective of this plan is to provide for the sustenance of the conservation and bio-diversity values, environmental functions and productive potential of the forests assigned to the JFMC; while meeting the consumption and livelihood needs of the community in a sustainable manner.

The micro-plan takes into consideration the following categories of the JFM Forests of the Kandapara JFMC:

- (a) Forest areas assigned to the JFMC by the Forest Department; and
- (b) Areas planted / to be planted on community lands and other lands outside the notified forest area.

The status of both the above categories of JFMC forests is briefly discussed below.

9.1 Forests & Existing Their Conditions

The conditions of the forests of the Kandapara JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-1: Conditions of the Forests of Kandapara JFMC

Identification	Area of JFMC Forest (Ha)	Distance from Village (Km)	Condition of Forest [Good - Forest with crown density of 40% of more Else 'Degraded']	Frequency of Use by Community [2-3 m / 3-6 m / 6-9 m / Over 9 m]
(A) Assigned Forest				
RF / PF Name: Lutumari R.F. Beat: Compartment: -	150	4	Good Area: 100 Ha Degraded Area: 50 Ha	6- 9 m
(B) Other Planted Area				
Location: Type of Forest: Moist Deciduous Mixed Forest VF / Other -----	100	4	Good Area: 50 Ha Degraded Area: 50Ha	6-9 m
TOTAL	250		Good Area: 150 Ha	

		Degraded Area: 100 Ha	
--	--	--------------------------	--

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

It is seen that the Kandapara JFMC has 250 ha under its forests, of which 150 Ha is 'Good' (Crown density >40%) and the rest is 'Degraded'.

9.1.1 Forest Soil Type

The forests of Kandapara JFMC are located in Sandy & red and clay loamy types of soil. Some salient points of the forest soil type have been given in the following table.

Table-2: Forest Soil Type in Kandapara JFMC

Parameter	Status in Assigned Forests	Status in Other Planted Areas
Fertility Level	Good	Good
Soil Erosion Status	Medium	Medium
Presence of:		
(a) Silt	-	-
(b) Mud-flat	-	-
(c) Newly accreted land	-	-
(d) Sand dune	-	-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

For the Kandapara JFMC; the salient points of the forest soil type are summarized below:

- (a) Sandy Clayloam

9.1.2 Existing Composition of Flora

In the forests of the Kandapara JFMC, the existing composition of the flora has been given as follows.

Table-3: Existing Composition of Flora in the Kandapara JFMC

Parameter	Local Name(s)	Botanical Name(s)
Major Forest Species	Sal, Segun, Tita-Sopa	Shorea robusta, Tectona grandis, Michellia champaca,

Associates	Gamari, Amalokhi, Koroi, Arjun	Gmelina arborea, Kirganelia reticulata, Albezzia procera, Terminalia arjuna.
Shrubs		
Medicinal Plants	Outenga, Hilikha, Bohera	Dillenia indica, Terminalia chabuja.
Produces	Bambo Spp.	
Others, if any		

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.1.3 Forest Village Management in the Past

The measures taken by the Kandapara JFMC for forest protection in the past have been discussed as follows.

(a) Number of households involved: Nos. 216 nos.

(b) Summary of the measures:

- 1) Joint Patrolling by community members with Forest Department staff
- 2) Information sharing on illegalities by community members with Forest Department staff

[**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & JFMC members]

9.1.4 Domestic Requirements of Forest Produce

The dependency of the local community on forest produce for household requirements is available in the table given at below

Table-4 (A): Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce per Household of the Kandapara JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Average Household Requirement		How met at Present	Source
	Frequency of Requirement	Approx. Qty		
Firewood	Per Day basis	72 Ton /month		Homestead Dead drywood
Timber for House	Per Day basis	750 nos. big bamboo	From Homestead	Bamboo and wood
Small timber for Implements	Per Day basis	370 nos.		From Homestead and Forest
Pole / Bamboo	Per Day basis	350 to 450 m		Cultivable land and Forest
Fodder from Forest	Per Day basis	10 bosta		Homestead and forest
NTFP	Annually		Broom, bamboo, thatch, cane etc.	Home stead and forest
Other				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

From the above table, it is inferred that the total annual requirements of the Kandapara village for forest produce for own use is as follows:

**Table-4 (B): Total Domestic Requirement of Forest Produce - All Households of the
Kandapara JFMC**

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) (*)	Remarks
Firewood	2750 ton	
Timber for House	4820 nos.	
Small Timber for Implements	1180 nos.	
Pole / Bamboo	19200 m	
Fodder from Forest	126 bosta	
NTFP		
Other __broom_____	11500 kg	

Source:Table - 4(A) at above & Total Household Number from Community records

(*) = Approx. Qty. of Average Household Requirement (from Table-4 (A) x Households

9.1.5 Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers

Apart from use in the households, the community dependency on forest produces also includes the collection of such items for sale in local markets. The collection and marketing of forest produce by villagers of Kandapara JFMC is given in the following table.

**Table-5 (A): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce by Villagers of the
Kandapara JFMC**

Name of Forest Produce	Collection for Marketing			Location of Collection
	Season / Months	No of Households Collecting	Average Qty. Collected (Kg)	
Firewood	Rainy season/ Winter	150 hh	15 kg/hh/day	Homestead and forest

Timber for House	Winter	30-35 hh	20 nos.	Homestead and forest
Small timber for Implements	Annually	30-35 hh	20 nos.	Homestead and forest
Bamboo	April-May	150 hh	20 nos.	Homestead and forest
Pole	April-May	150 hh	20 nos.	Homestead and forest
Fodder from Forest	Not regular	20-25	20-25 m	Homestead and forest
NTFP	Dec-January	40-50 hh	150-250 kg.	
Other ____				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

In the above connection, the following table gives additional pertinent information.

**Table-5 (B): Collection & Marketing of Forest Produce - Additional Information
[Kandapara JFMC]**

Name of Forest Produce	Surplus Marketed (Kg)	How marketed	Average Income per HH from sale of Forest Produce
Firewood			
Timber for House	-	-	-
Small timber for Implements	-	-	-
Bamboo			

Pole	-	-	-
Fodder from Forest	-	-	-
NTFP	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.1.6 Total Requirements of Forest Produce - Domestic Use & Marketing

The total requirements of forest produce by the community members of the Kandapara JFMC have been summarized below - based on the information in the previous sub-

Table-6: Total Requirements of Forest Produce by Villagers of the Kandapara JFMC

Name of Forest Produce	Community Requirement (Kg per annum) From Table-4(B)	Surplus Marketed (Kg) From Table-5(B)	Total Requirements (Kg)
Firewood			
Timber for House			
Small timber for Implements			
Bamboo / Pole	198 m		
Fodder from Forest			
NTFP_ thatch	1200 bags		
Other	-	-	-

Source: Tables 4 (B) & 5 (B) of this Section, given at the previous pages

9.2 Forest Protection Issues

9.2.1 Protection Problems

The protection issues of the forests of Kandapara JFMC have been summarized below.

Table-7: Protection Problems of the Kandapara JFMC

Type of Problem	Relevant (Yes / No)	Significant (Yes / No)
Grazing - Local Animals	Yes	Yes
Grazing - Animals from Other Area	Yes	Yes
Illicit Felling of Timber	Yes	Yes
Smuggling of Timber	Yes	Yes
Accidental Fires	Yes	Yes
Encroachment of Forest Lands	Yes	Yes

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members Thus, it is seen that the significant forest protection issues facing the above JFMC are:

- (a) Seizing illegal timbers through patrolling
- (b) Creating awareness among locals.

9.2.2 Reasons for Degradation of the Forest

In the Kandapara JFMC, the reasons for degradation of forest are as follows:

- (a) Grazing of animals
- (b) Illegal removal of timber
- (c) Firewood Collection

[**Source:** Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members]

9.3 Components of the Forest Development Plan

The following sub-sections discuss the main components of the Forest Development Plan of Kandapara JFMC; viz. the plans for Protection, Forest Improvement (Treatment), Nursery Development, Maintenance and Miscellaneous Operations.

9.3.1 Protection Plan

The Protection Plan given at below, discusses the measures for the protection of the forests of Kandapara JFMC from the issues discussed earlier at Sub-section 3.1

Table-8: Protection Plan of Kandapara JFMC

Protection Work [to be filled from Table 3.7 of Proforma-3 as applicable]	Location in Forest Area	Quantification of the Measures [Length, Area, Size etc.]	Timing	Priority [High / Medium / Low]
FPRC/JFMC protection force duty to control the forest area	Forest village area	-	During day time and also night	Medium

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Thus, it is seen that the significant protection measures planned to be undertaken in the Kandapara JFMC (with high / medium priority) are as follows:

- (a) To protect the plantation area.
- (b) Medium protection duty at day and night.

9.3.2 Types of Operations Proposed

The types of operations proposed for the treatment of degraded areas of the JFMC Forest of Kandapara JFMC are given hereunder.

Table-9: Types of Operations Proposed in the Kandapara JFMC

Treatment	Required (Yes/ No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
Restoration of Degraded Forests	Yes	Yes		50
Protection to Cut Stumps of Trees	Yes	Yes		50
Watershed Treatment	Yes	Yes		50

Treatment	Required (Yes/ No)	Responsibility of JFMC (Yes / No)	Month / Year when can be done	Extent of Area proposed for Treatment (Ha)
Water Reservoirs	Yes	Yes		50
Grass & Silvi-pasture	Yes	Yes		
Bamboo Plantation	Yes	Yes		
Seed Sowing	Yes	Yes		50
Root & Shoot Cutting & Plantation	Yes	Yes		50
Cut Back & Coppice Treatment	Yes	Yes		50
Physical Fencing	Yes	Yes		
Social Fencing	Yes	Yes		100
Other Activities	Yes	Yes		

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Thus, it is seen that the following are the treatment operations which have been proposed in the forest area of the Kandapara JFMC:

9.3.3 Forest Improvement Plan - Advance Works & Creation

The pertinent details in the above connection have been tabulated as follows.

Table-10: Forest Improvement Planned in Kandapara JFMC

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Assisted Natural	10 Ha	Yes	Indigenous	4m x 4m

Treatment	Area in Ha under Plantation Module	Priority for Block Plantation	Species	Spacing (metre x metre)
Regeneration (with plantation in gap)				
Block Plantation	20 Ha.	1 Ha. each	Specific	2m*2m
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	20 Ha.	1 Ha. each	Site Specific	2m * 2m
Enrichment Plantation	10 Ha.	1 Ha. each	Site Specific	2m * 2m
Direct Plantation	10 Ha.	5 blocks	indigenous	2m * 2m
Other				
Total Area (in Ha)	70 Ha.			

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4 Forest Improvement - Annual Targets

The annual targets in the above connection are given below for a ten year period.

Table-10 (A): Annual Targets of Forest Improvement Kandapara JFMC Year-1 to (Year-5)

Treatment	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Assisted Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.
Block Plantation	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Enrichment Plantation	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.

Treatment	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Direct Plantation	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.
Silvi-cultural Operations					
Intermediate Operations					

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Table-10 (B): Annual Targets of Forest Improvement in Kandapara JFMC (Year-6 to Year-10)

Treatment	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025
Aided Natural Regeneration (with plantation in gap)	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.
Block Plantation	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Sowing of Neem, Amla, Mahua, Bahera (Medicinal Plants)	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.	4 Ha.
Enrichment Plantation	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.
Direct Plantation	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.	2 Ha.
Silvi-cultural Operations					
Intermediate Operations					

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.1 Nursery Development Plan

The Nursery Development Plan for the Kandapara JFMC depends on the following types of Nurseries:

- (a) JFMC Nurseries (incl. Departmental Nursery)
- (b) Other Nurseries - SHG & Private.

The details are given below.

JFMC Nurseries

The following table gives the details of the nurseries of the Kandapara JFMC. This includes the Departmental Nursery involved in JFMC works.

Table-11 (A): JFMC Nurseries of the Kandapara JFMC

Location of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
Rengbeng area, Kothuatoli range	Teak, Gomari, Others	2011-12	--	--
Deosal Nursery, Naukhala beat, WR Dharamtul	Teak, Gomari, Others	2011-12	--	--

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

Other Nurseries

The following table gives the details of other nurseries near the Kandapara JFMC.

Table-11 (B): Other Nurseries near the Kandapara JFMC

Name of Nursery	Species	Year of Development	Number of Seedlings	Remarks
No other nurseries have been found near the JFMC				

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.2 Maintenance Plan - 10 Years

The maintenance plan for plantations raised in the Kandapara JFMC is given below. This covers a period of ten years.

Timber Species :

Table-12 (A): Maintenance Plan of Firewood Plantation in the Kandapara JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2015-16	Advance work & creation
2016-17	As per approved norms of the project for the year. i.e 4(four) weeding in a year
2017-18	-Do-
2018-19	-Do-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(A) Bamboo

Table-12 (B): Maintenance Plan of Bamboo Plantation in the Kandapara JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2015-16	Advance work & creation
2016-17	As per approved norms of the project for the year. i.e 4(four) weeding in a year
2017-18	-Do-
2018-19	-Do-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(B) Fuel wood Plantation

Table-12 (C): Maintenance Plan of Fuel Wood Plantation in the Kandapara JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2015-16	Advance work & creation
2016-17	As per approved norms of the project for the year. i.e 4(four) weeding in a year

Year(s)	Treatment
2017-18	-Do-
2018-19	-Do-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

(C) NTFP / Medicinal Plantation

Table-12 (D): Maintenance Plan of NTFP / Medicinal Plantation in the Kandapara JFMC

Year(s)	Treatment
2015-16	Advance work & creation
2016-17	As per approved norms of the project for the year. i.e 4(four) weeding in a year
2017-18	-Do-
2018-19	-Do-

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.3 Miscellaneous Operations Plan

The miscellaneous operations planned in the Kandapara JFMC are given below.

Table-13): Miscellaneous Operations in the Kandapara JFMC

Operation	Required (Yes / No)	Responsibility	Month / Year	Area (Ha)

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.4.4 Marketing Operations

For produce from the Kandapara JFMC, the planned marketing operations are:

- (a) Local Market facility
- (b) Value addition
- (c) Group activity to be developed.

9.5 Expected Benefits

This sub-section furnishes the benefits expected from the forests protected by members of the Kandapara JFMC, as well as the sharing mechanism for the usufruct benefits.

9.5.1 Expected Benefits Related to Wood & Grass

The above has been tabulated below for the Kandapara JFMC. The benefits are expected from the forests protected by its members under this Forest Development Plan.

Table-14: Expected Benefits from Forests Protected by Members of Kandapara JFMC

Item	Month	Year (Indicative)	Quantity
Firewood	Oct –Feb	7 th -10 th year	250
Timber for House	March –April	20 th year	300
Small timber for Implements	Mar-May	4 th in year	250
Bamboo	Nov-Mar	4 th year	1700
Pole	Mar- Aug	4-5 year	250
Fodder from Forest Trees & Grass	Oct- March	1 st year	250
NTFP	Nov-Jan	2 nd year	2000 K.g
Wages	Rs. 300/- per person		
Other _____			

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

9.5.2 Sharing Mechanisms

The sharing mechanism for the benefits is indicated below for members of the Kandapara JFMC.

Table-15: Sharing Mechanism for Kandapara JFMC

Method	Items
To be shared equally	Timber ,Firewood ,Bamboo etc.
To be freely collected by the members	NTFP
Other Methods	A schedule for production increased method.

Source: Discussions with Forest Department personnel & Community members

10. Implementation Strategies, Timelines and Budget

10.1 Roles and Responsibility Matrix

For the three sub plans namely Livelihood Development Plan, Village Development Plan and Forest Development Plan, a matrix of roles and responsibilities has been developed.

The matrices have been shown below for each of the sub plans separately.

Livelihood Development Plan

Stakeholders	Planning	Manpower	Training	Funding	Production & Value Addition	Marketing	M&E
JFMC	✓	✓			✓	✓	
NGO	✓	✓			✓	✓	
Skilling Agencies	✓	✓			✓		
Forest Deptt	✓	✓				✓	
Line Deptt.	✓	✓					

Village Development Plan

Stakeholders	JFMC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	Govt of India/Corps
Solar Power		✓	✓			✓
Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		✓	✓			✓
Sprinkler Irrigation		✓	✓		✓	✓
LPG		✓			✓	✓
Power Pumps		✓	✓			✓
Training Center		✓			✓	✓
Community Hall cum JFMC Office		✓	✓			
Roads		✓	✓			

WATSAN		✓	✓			✓
School		✓				
Health Infra		✓	✓		✓	✓
Organic farming/ vermicompost		✓	✓		✓	✓

Forest Development Plan

Stakeholders	JFMC	Forest Department	Line Departments	NGO	Training Institutions	District Admin
Forest Protection		✓				✓
Wildlife Protection		✓	✓		✓	
Habitat Improvement		✓	✓		✓	
Nursery Development		✓			✓	
Wetland Conservation		✓				✓
Man-Animal Conflict		✓				
Grazing Control		✓	✓			
Eco-Tourism		✓	✓			

10.2 Finance and Budget

The budget for the microplan has been prepared based on annual requirement of the three sub plans namely the Livelihood Plan, Village Development Plan and Forest Development Plan. The consolidated table is given below.

Sl No.	Plan	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
1.	Livelihood Development Plan		

2.	Village Development Plan		
3.	Forest Development Plan		
	TOTAL		

Livelihood Development Plan

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount (Rupees)	Remarks
1.	Skill Development & Training		
2.	Dairy Farming		
3.	Poultry/ Fishery/ Duckery		
4.	Computers		
5.	Trades and Callings		
6.	Handicrafts		
7	Kits and Equipment		
8	Value Addition & Certification		
9	Packaging and Marketing		
10	Exposure Visits		
11	SHG/ JLG/ Cluster Formation & Credit		
	TOTAL		

Annual Village Development Plan:

SI No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Solar Power		
2.	Solar/Hybrid Street Lights		
3.	Sprinkler Irrigation		
4.	LPG		
5.	Power Pumps		
6	Training Center		

7	Community Hall cum JFMC Office		
8	Roads		
9	WATSAN		
10	School		
11	Health Infra		
12	Organic farming/ vermi-compost		
	TOTAL		

Annual Forest Development Plan

Sl No.	Item of Work	Amount	Remarks
1.	Nursery		
2.	Fuelwood Plantation Creation		
3.	Desiltation of water bodies		
4.	Anti Depredation Squad		
5.	Crop Insurance		
6.	Life Insurance		
7.	Cattle Insurance		
	TOTAL		

10.3 Action Plans and Strategies:s

Each of the **three** plans namely the Village Development Plan, Forest Development Plan and Livelihood Development Plan would require short term and long term action plans strategies in order to realize the prescriptions of the Microplan. Short term strategies should focus on activities to be taken up from 0-5 years, and long term plan should focus on activities to be taken up in 5-10 years of this Plan.

Livelihood Development Action Plan:

The livelihood action plan may be divided into three parts namely, skilling, production & marketing and value addition. The most immediate want of the population is skilling. The

skilling requirements needs to be viewed at basic level and advanced level. Once the trades and skill requirements have been frozen, the basic skills should be imparted within a period of 1 year for all willing members of the village both men and women in a phased manner. During this period, some of the trainees could also start production. The most marketable outputs need to be channelized to the available markets in order to create the brand effect and assess the marketability of the production in terms of quality and value.

Village Development Action Plan:

The village development action plan may be divided into the short term plan and the long term. In the short term plan activities like Solar lighting, Providing LPG connections, construction of Community hall and training centre and water sanitation needs would be addressed. In the long term plan for the village the activities like construction of schools, health care facilities would be taken up. Providing improved tools and equipments for enhancing agriculture production along with water sprinklers, power pumps would be provided.

Forest Development Action Plan: The forest development action plan comprises of the short term action plan and the long term plan. The short term plan includes formation and strengthening of forest protection squads, Nursery development, desiltation of water bodies, formation of anti depredation squads, Tongi construction and firewood plantations. In the long term action plan activities like Plantation, Crop improvement and habitat improvement would be taken up.

10.4 Institution Building, Networking and Partnership

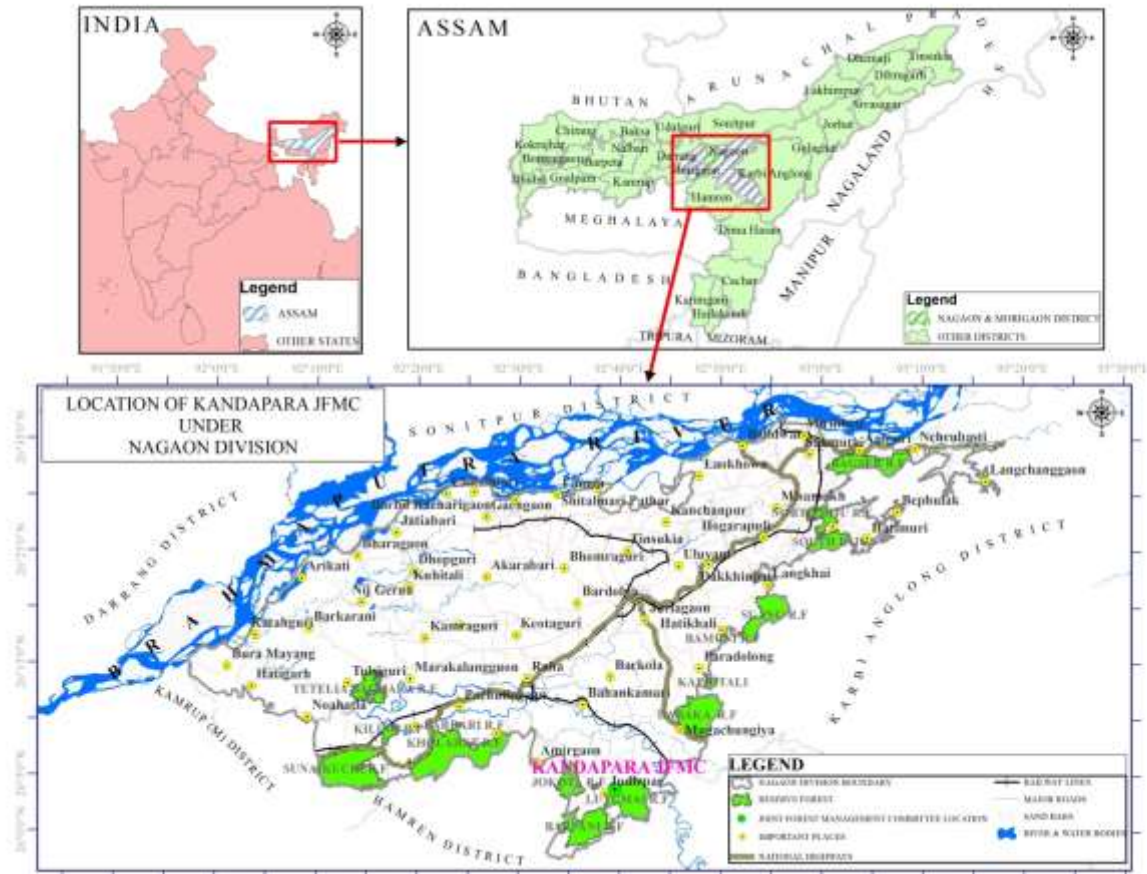
JFMC: The JFMC to be upgraded both in terms of its infrastructure assets and in terms of acting as a resource center for village and forestry development. The proposed JFMC office along with the community hall in the entry point activity to be provided with modern equipment like computer/ TV and support equipment like generator etc. Building capacity of JFMC members through training programs on use of computers, maintaining and updating records/ accounts keeping and village level/ forestry data on a regular basis. The JFMC office to be upgraded as a resource center, an activity and training hub. Improving their networking skills and creating awareness regarding development schemes of other departments and modalities for partnership.

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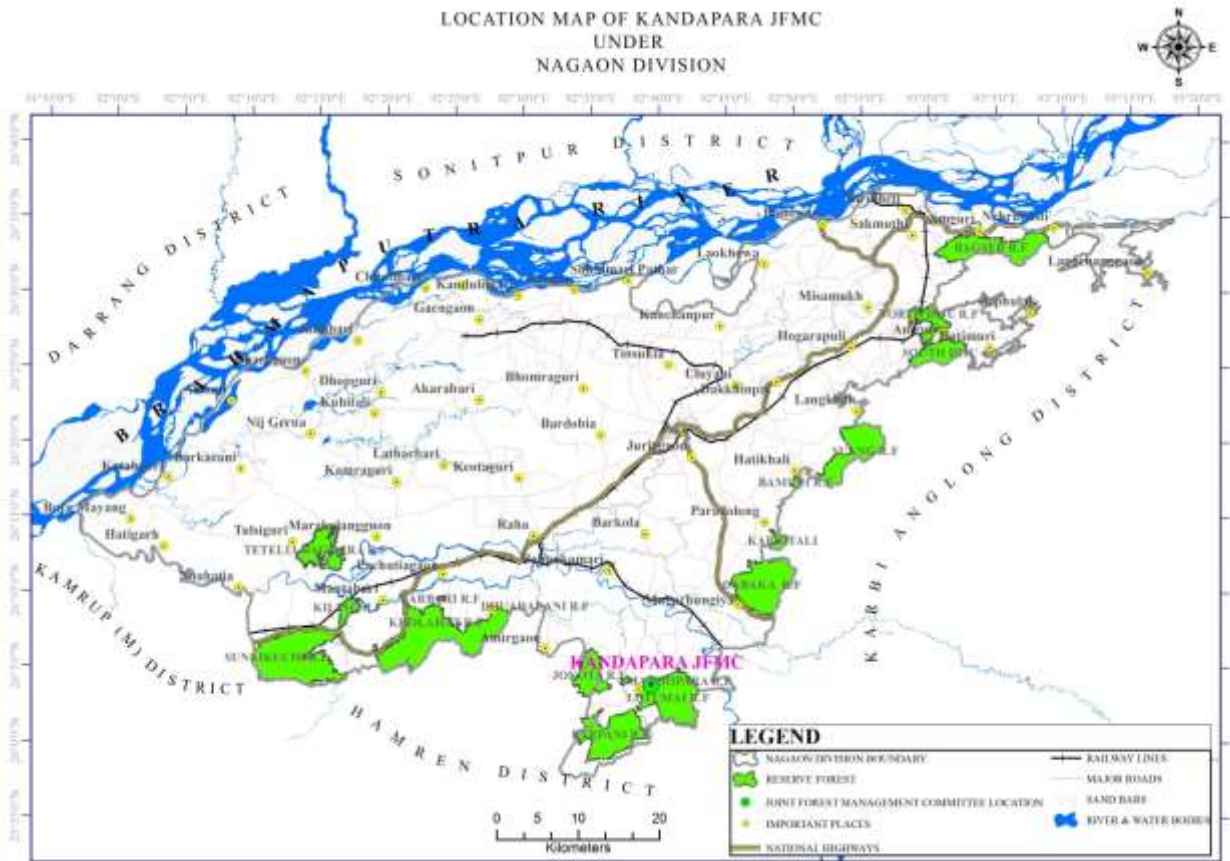
Appendix I (A)

Location Map of JFMC in India



Appendix I (B)

LOCATION MAP OF KANDAPARA JFMC
UNDER
NAGAON DIVISION



Appendix II

Approach map to JFMC



Appendix III(A)

JFMC Registration Certificate

GOVT. OF ASSAM
OFFICE OF THE CONSERVATOR OF FORESTS, NORTHERN ASSAM CIRCLE
TEZPUR

Registration No. NAC/N/02 Date :- 19-07-2002.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

The *Kandapara*.....Joint Forest Management Committee formed under
Kampur..... Range within the jurisdiction of *Nagaon*..... Division
Nagaon.....District is hereby registered in the office of the Conservator of Forests,
Northern Assam Circle, Tezpur.

The registration of the committee has been done to facilitate implementation of forestry
related projects.

SK
(S. K. SRIVASTAVA, IFS)
Conservator of Forests
Northern Assam Circle
Tezpur

Appendix III(B)

MoU/Resolution Certificate

Memorandum of Understanding.

We the members of the Kandapara JFMC do here by undertaken to perform the duties and functions under the rule 9 of Assam Joint(Peoples participation) Forest Management rules,1998 dated 10th November of the Forest Department, Govt.of Assam for proper protection of the forest & plantations assigned to his committee as per the schedule given under.

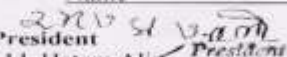
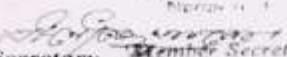
Schedule

1. Name of JFMC	:	Kandapara
2. Mouza	:	Garubat
3. Panchayat	:	Longjump
4. Police Station	:	Kochua
5. Sub-Division	:	Nagaon
6. District	:	Nagaon(Assam)
7. Status of Land	:	Degraded Reserve Forest

We understand that the usufructuary benefits as detailed in the aforesaid rule shall be allowed only upon satisfactory performance of the duties and the functions by this committee and the individual beneficiaries as per aforesaid rule.

Name and signature

Signature of Witness

Name	Address	Signature
 President Md. Hatem Ali Kandapara JFMC Nagaon	Vill. Kandapara P.O.- Kampur Dist. Nagaon (Assam)	Sd/- H. Ali
 Secretary Sri Sourav Deka Kandapara JFMC Nagaon FDA	Forester-I	Sd/- S. Deka
Member		
1. Md. Giasuddin	Vill: Kandapara	Sd/- Giasuddin
2. ,, Ali Akbor	-do-	Sd/- A. Akbor
3. ,, Anuwar Hussain	-do-	Sd/- A. Hussain
4. ,, Abdul Zabbar	-do-	Sd/- A. Zabbar
5. ,, Khairul Islam	-do-	Sd/- K. Islam
Laddy Member		
1. Musa, Rafia Begum	Vill. Kandapara	Sd/- R. Begum
2. ,, Jahida Khatun	-do-	Sd/- J. Khatun
3. ,, Anuwara Begum	-do-	Sd/- A. Begum

Contd..

**FORMAT OF AGREEMENT TO BE EXECUTED BETWEEN
THE JOINT FOREST MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE AND
DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER OF THE RESPECTIVE FIELD IMPLEMENTATION UNIT**

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

Agreement No: & Date (To be filled up by the Divisional Forest Officer)

1. This deed of Agreement made in the form of Agreement on the 14..day of Dec/2015 between the Divisional Forest Officer, Nagaon...Division, Nagaon Department of Forest, Assam on behalf of the Project Implementation Unit of the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation Society(APFBCS; hereinafter referred to as the First Party) and the President, Treasurer and Member-Secretary of the Executive Committee duly elected by the General Body of the Kandapata..... Joint Forest Management Committee Village Kandapata, P.O Kasuwra..... Panchayat Changkhal Block Reng..Geng. Sub-Division, Nagaon... District Nagaon (Hereinafter referred to as the Second Party) to execute the project works under the Assam Project on Forest and Biodiversity Conservation(APFBC: hereinafter referred to as Project Works) on the following terms and conditions for proper protection and development of the Forest(s)/ Plantation(s) assigned to this committee as per the schedule given hereunder.

SCHEDULE:

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------------|
| a. Name of the Joint Forest Management Committee | <u>Kandapata J.F.M.c</u> |
| b. District | <u>Nagaon</u> |
| c. Division | <u>Nagaon</u> |
| d. Range | <u>Kamputi Range</u> |
| e. Section | <u>Under Kamputi Range, Lutumasi</u> |
| f. Beat | <u>30 Ha.</u> |
| g. Block, Compartment No: | |
| h. Area(Ha) | |
| i. Boundary : | |
| North <u>Revenue village</u> | East <u>Changkhal village</u> |
| South <u>Longjup Hi U</u> | West <u>Jumipati</u> |
| j. Pictorial Map showing JFMC area (not to scale) | |

Contd..

2. Disbursement of funds:

- i. The Second Party shall open a Joint Current Account in the name of 'Forestry Account and Community Account' in any Nationalized Commercial Banks, as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ii. The First party in consultation with the Circle Conservator shall nominate an Officer not below the rank of Forester-1 for opening and operating the Joint Account in the name of 'Forestry Account' as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Operational Manual and/ or JFMC&EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- iii. Payment of necessary funds to the Second Party shall be released by the First Party as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society' Operational Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.

3. Maintenance of Accounts:

- i. The second party shall maintain separate accounts for all expenditure incurred out of the fund provided from time to time for execution of Project works. Such Accounts shall be made available to the First Party or Project Implementation Unit or its authorized representatives for the purpose for inspection. The First Party shall be responsible for submission of expenditure statement and all necessary records to the PMU, as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ii. The First Party and also the Second Party shall have to maintain a register where all relevant data of civil works and inputs receipt records etc. shall be maintained properly. The register shall be kept open for all inspecting officers related to the implementation of the APFBC
- iii. In case of any event of misuse of funds, the First Party shall have right to stop operation of the Bank Accounts of the Second Party and to be followed by an enquiry as may be deemed proper by the First Party.

4. Completion of Project work:

- i. The Project Work shall be completed within the time frame of the annual action plan prepared as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.

5. Duties and responsibilities of the First party

- i. The First party in consultation with the respective Circle Conservator shall demarcate the forest area, where the Second Party shall be allowed to undertake all the project activities and discharge all the responsibilities as per the guidelines

Contd..

2. Disbursement of funds:

- i. The Second Party shall open a Joint Current Account in the name of 'Forestry Account and Community Account' in any Nationalized Commercial Banks, as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ii. The First party in consultation with the Circle Conservator shall nominate an Officer not below the rank of Forester-I for opening and operating the Joint Account in the name of 'Forestry Account' as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Operational Manual and/ or JFMC&EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- iii. Payment of necessary funds to the Second Party shall be released by the First Party as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society' Operational Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.

3. Maintenance of Accounts:

- i. The second party shall maintain separate accounts for all expenditure incurred out of the fund provided from time to time for execution of Project works. Such Accounts shall be made available to the First Party or Project Implementation Unit or its authorized representatives for the purpose for inspection. The First Party shall be responsible for submission of expenditure statement and also necessary records to the PMU, as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ii. The First Party and also the Second Party shall have to maintain a register where all relevant data of civil works and inputs receipt records etc. shall be maintained properly. The register shall be kept open for all inspecting officers related to the implementation of the APFBC
- iii. In case of any event of misuse of funds, the First Party shall have right to stop operation of the Bank Accounts of the Second Party and to be followed by enquiry as may be deemed proper by the First Party.

4. Completion of Project work:

- i. The Project Work shall be completed within the time frame of the annual action plan prepared as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.

5. Duties and responsibilities of the First party

- i. The First party in consultation with the respective Circle Conservator shall demarcate the forest area, where the Second Party shall be allowed to undertake all the project activities and discharge all the responsibilities as per the guidelines

Contd..

- prescribed in the APFBC's JFMC & EDC Manual, as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ii. The First Party shall ensure that the activities of the Second Party are in accordance with the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual and JFMC & EDC Manual, other rules, instructions and directions of Government of India and Government of Assam in force.
 - iii. Until such time as the Second Party can undertake the task, any Forest Officer not below the rank of the Range Officer, as nominated by the First Party, shall prepare estimates for works.
 - iv. The First Party in consultation with the PMU, APFBC Society shall impart training to Joint Forest Management Committee members on aspects of Forest Management including basic inventory collection, management planning, map interpretation, silviculture, nursery raising, grafting of HYV, etc.
 - v. The First Party shall have the right to instruct to stop or suspend any activity at any stage if there is any deviation from the specification prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party, or violation of any of the terms of this agreement and demand recovery of its payments.
6. Duties and responsibilities of the Second Party:
- i. Apart from observing all the duties and responsibilities as prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party; the Second Party shall be responsible to manage and implement all the decisions of the Joint Forest Management Committee.
 - ii. The Second Party shall be responsible for maintaining the record of the proceedings and other documents like Chequebooks, joint Account, Minutes Book, Executive Committee Resolution book, Annual Plan, Micro-plan, and Estimates for Works etc.
 - iii. The Second Party shall assign duties and responsibilities to the members and may constitute sub-committees as needed with a view to ensure implementation of the Joint Forest Management Committee micro-plan and for effective discharge of their prescribed duties and responsibilities.
 - iv. The Second Party in consultation with the General Body shall evolve methodology on all issues relating to membership, conflict resolution, encroachments, customary rights and benefit sharing.
 - v. The Second Party shall prepare a Micro Plan for Project Works as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party
 - vi. It shall be the responsibility of the Second Party to account for and manage the funds and other resources received from the Government, other sources and the funds internally generated, in accordance with sound financial standards and practices.
 - vii. The Second Party shall identify and fix the responsibility on the members of the Joint Forest Management Committee who commit specific offences like grazing

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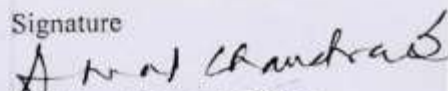
in the Forest and plantation areas, non-cooperation and disobedience towards decisions of the General Body and Executive committee and inflict Penalties as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, JFMC & EDC Manual as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party

- viii. The Second Party shall ensure that the procurements are made as specified in the Procurement Procedure Manual of the APFBC Society as provided by the First Party and also as per the guidelines prescribed in the APFBC Society's Operational Manual, as annexed herewith and as per the amendments made in it from time to time by the First Party.
- ix. The Second Party shall be responsible for bringing any discrepancy or irregularity to the notice of the representative of the First Party
- x. The Second Party shall abide by the technical suggestion/ direction of the First Party or his representatives.
- xi. The Second Party shall ensure that there is no mis-utilization of the fund during execution of the Project Works.
- xii. The Second Party shall pay all duties, taxes and other levies payable against procurement of inputs.
- xiii. The Second Party shall exercise its rights under this agreement in such manner as to protect the interests of the French Development Agency and First Party.
- xiv. The second party shall be responsible for maintenance and security of the property / equipment, if any supplied to individuals / communities as part of the project and ensures the same is not mis-utilized.

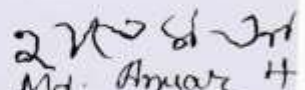
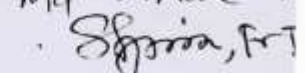
7. Dispute Settlement:

During execution of work, any dispute arises between the two parties, relating to any aspect of this agreement, the parties shall first attempt to settle the dispute through mutual and amicable consultation. If the dispute is not settled through such consultation, the matter may be referred for arbitration to the Chairman of the DACC.

Signature of the First Party (Officers of the Forest Department, Assam.)

Sl.No.	Name & Designation	Signature
1.	(Divisional Forest Officer)	
2.	(Forest Range Officer)	Divisional Forest Officer, Nagaon Division

Signature of the Second Party (Members of the Committee)

Name & Address :		Signature
1.	(President) 27/06/2017	1. 
2.	(Treasurer) Md. Anwar Hussain	2. Md. Anwar H
3.	(Member-Secretary) Sarai Hasanika, Fr 1	3. 

Appendix IV

Executive Members of Kandapara JFMC

Details of Kandapara JFMC

Sl.	Name of Member	FATHER'S NAME	Address
1	Khalid Islam	Mr. Abdul Latif	V/O Kandapara P.O. Kachua Dist. Nagaur
2	Atabek Rahman	Mr. Abdul Mutalib	Do
3	Gias Uddin	Mr. Abdul Kadir	Do
4	Abdul Jabbar	Mr. Asim Sheikh	Do
5	Amirata Hussain	Mr. Hussain Ahmad	Do
6	Ali Akbar	Mr. Abdul Subhan	Do
7	Dipak Kumar Bora	Maheshwar Bora	V-Kamark P.O. Kamark Dist. Nagaur (Raj.)
8	Hatem Ali	Mr. Mohammed Ali	V-Kandapara P.O. Kachua Dist. Nagaur (Raj.)
9	Jaheda Khatun	Mr. Gias Uddin	Do
10	Rafika Begum	Mr. Ali Akbar	Do
11	Amwina Khatun	Mr. Hatem Ali	Do

Kanchu B
 (Kandapara JFMC)
 District Secretary
 Kandapara JFMC
 Nagaur

Age	Sex	Qualification	Sex	Mobile No.
58	M	B	M	776772481
57	M	B	M	9401036885
42	M	HSLC	M	7339226344
72	M	B	M	80122646
44	M	BA	M	8472221859
65	M	B.Tech	M	9678794619
59	Member Secy.	HSLC	M	840384286
64	President	HSLC	M	7575925862
55	F	B	F	7339226344
47	M	HSLC	F	7896561484
36	M	HSLC	F	8876529787

27/04/2019
 District Secretary
 Kandapara JFMC
 Nagaur

Appendix V

Executive Members group Photo of Kandapara JFMC



Sitting from Lefthand side: 1.Ali akbar 2. Dipak kumar Borah 3.Hatem Ali 4.Jaheda Khatun 5. Rafika Begum
6. Anuwara Khatun Standing from left hand side: 1. Khairul Islam 2. Atabur rahman 3. Gias Uddin 4. Abdul
Jabbar 5, Anuwar Hussain .

Appendix VI

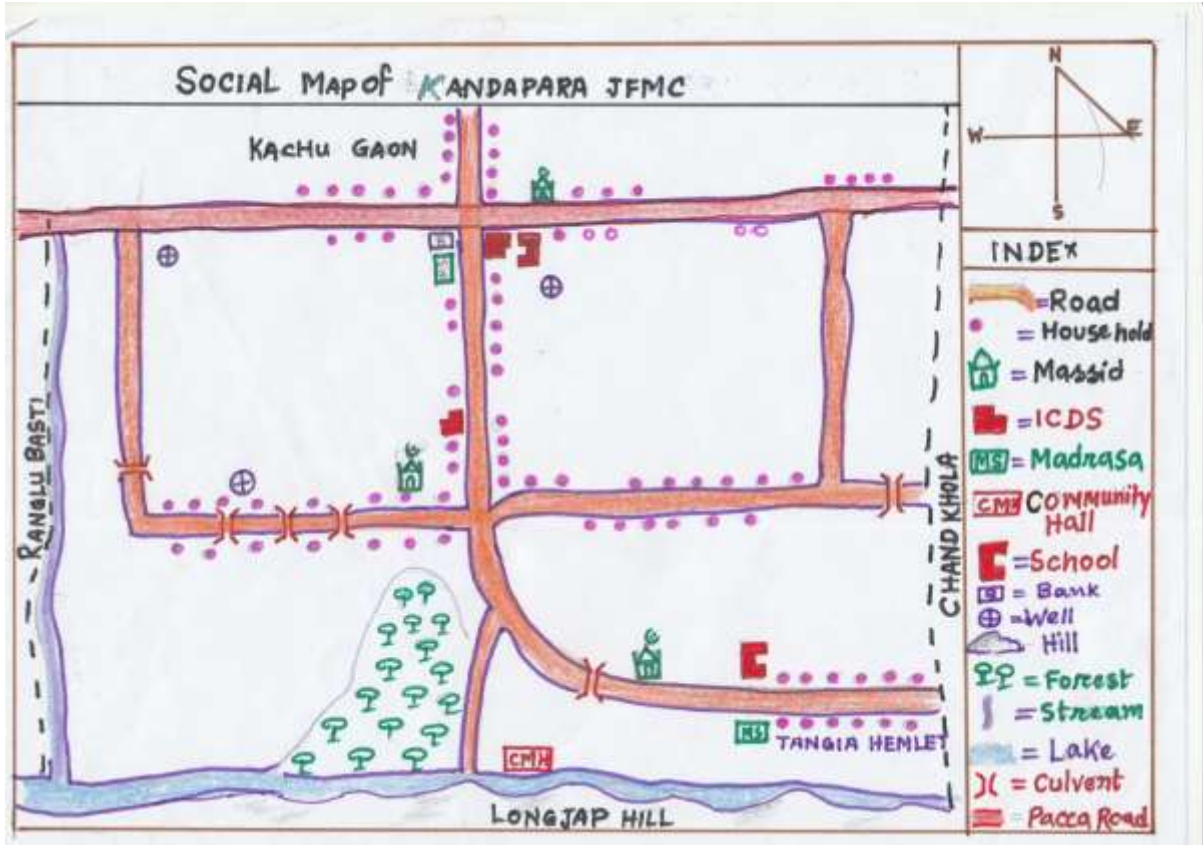
List of members present during PRA & FGD(Signed list)

FGD & PRA 21/11/04/2017

SL NO	Name	Address	Phone no.
1	Bipram Kata	RUVN	9508844746..
2	Bire Uobanta Das	RGVN	8134884070
3	Rupak Mr. Bara	Member Sec- retary	8403804286
4	Nayan jyoti L	RGVN	8486502225
5	শ্রী: জীবন	P. S. S. S. S.	7575929562
6	Khulshul 18m		7890772481
7	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		9678994619
8	শ্রী: জীবন		
9	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		7826354325
10	Islam uddin		9577185622
11	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		8399803505
12	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		
13	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		
14	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		
15	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		7896994861
16	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		
17	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		
18	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		
19	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		
20	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		
21	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		
22	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		
23	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		
24	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		
25	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		
26	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		
27	Samir Hussain		7035515001
28	শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী: শ্রী:		
29	Soad Surma	RGVN	9859508258
30	Anwaruddin		8472021553

Appendix VII (A)

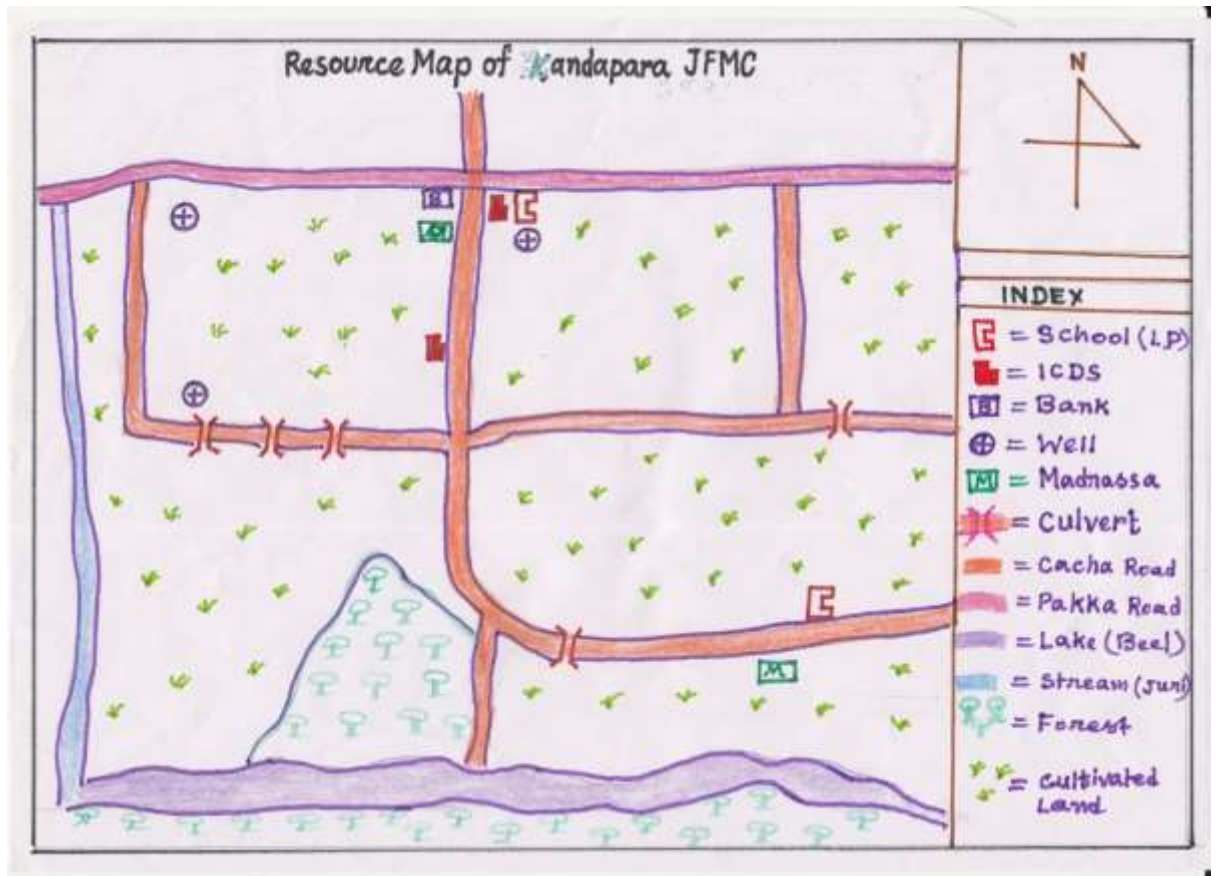
Community map of Kandapara JFMC



Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Dipak kumar Bora	-	8403804286
2	Hatem Ali	-	7575925562
3	Ali Akbor	-	9678794619
4	Mojibor Rahman	-	8399803505

**** Details list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix**

Resource map of Kandapara JFMC

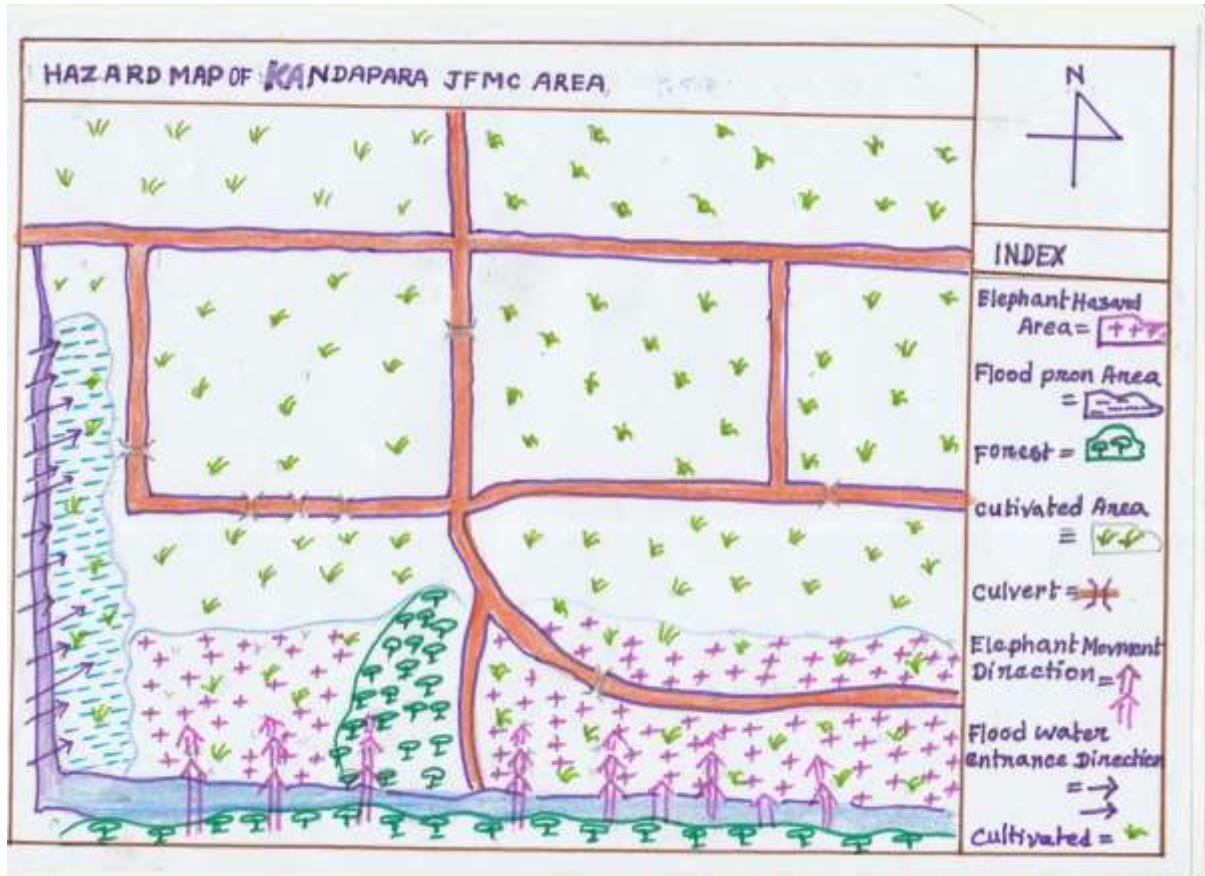


Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Dipak kumar Bora	-	8403804286
2	Hatem Ali	-	7575925562
3	Ali Akbor	-	9678794619
4	Mojibor Rahman	-	8399803505

**** Details list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix**

Appendix VII(B)

Hazard map of Kandapara JFMC

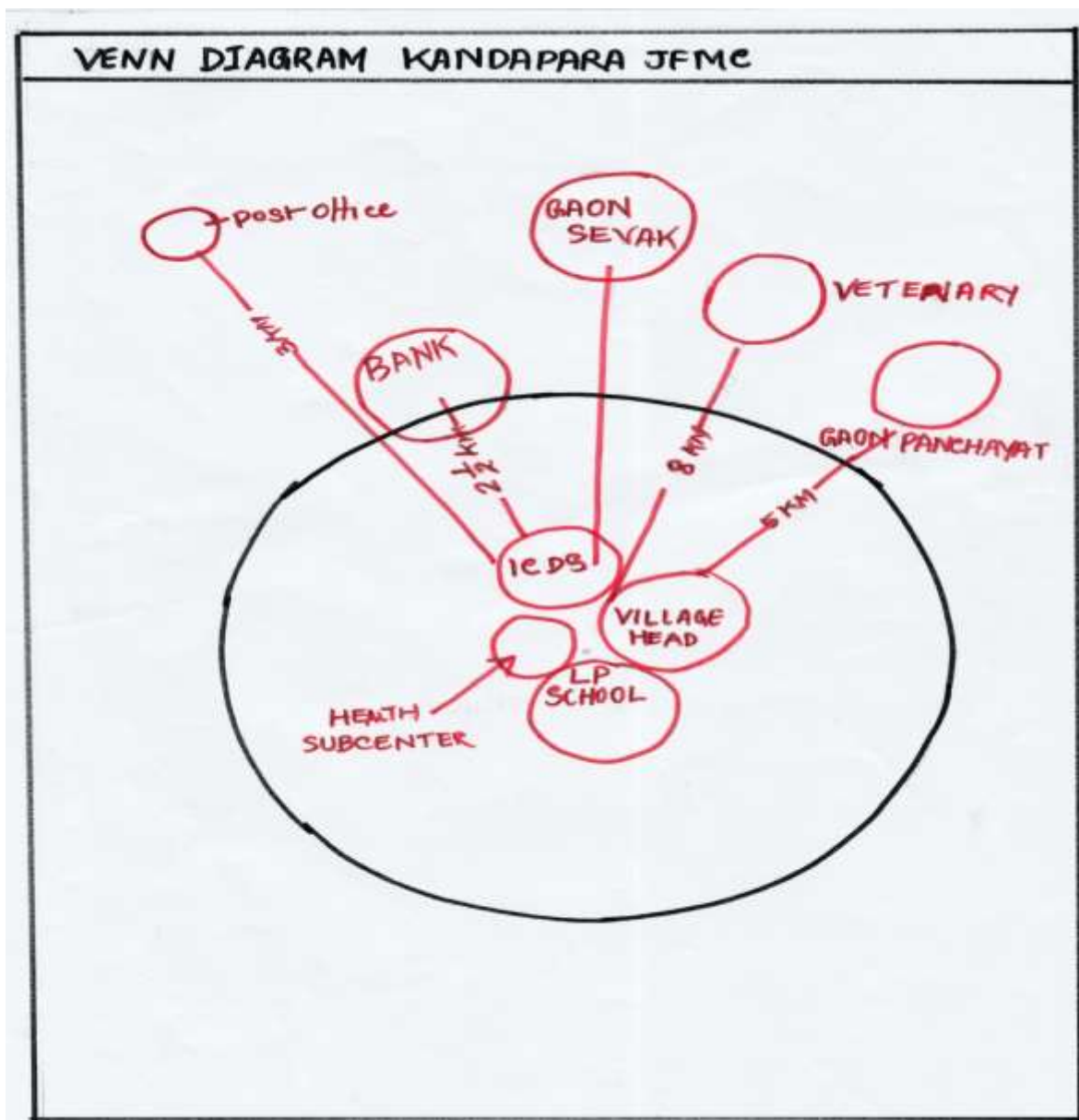


Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Dipak kumar Bora	-	8403804286
2	Hatem Ali	-	7575925562
3	Ali Akbor	-	9678794619
4	Mojibor Rahman	-	8399803505

** Details list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix

Appendix VII(C)

Venn Diagram



Sl. No	Name of the Facilitator	Address	Mobile No
1	Dipak kumar Bora	-	8403804286
2	Hatem Ali	-	7575925562
3	Ali Akbor	-	9678794619
4	Mojibor Rahman	-	8399803505

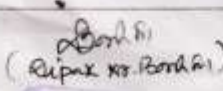
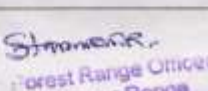

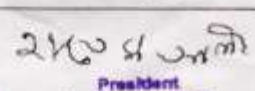
** Details list of participants during PRA mapping is given in Appendix

Appendix VIII

Entry point Activities

ENTRY POINT ACTIVITY
KANDAPARA JFMC
KAMPUK RANGE,

RANK	VILLAGE AS RANKED	DETAILS
1.	Community Hall cum JFMC Office with drinking Water and Toilet facilities.	Size: 20x50 Feet Location - Neat by Dakhin Kandapara Jame Masjid. Estimated amount - Rs - 10 lakh. Land area: 1 Katha.
2.	Repairing of 419 NO Dakhin Kandapara AWC	i) Floor repairing ii) Wall, door & window painting. iii) Drinking water facilities with a hand tub well iv) Construction of Toilet.
3.	Tent house	i) Generator - 1 NOS ii) Chair - 50 NOS iii) Table - 2 NOS iv) Utensil - v) Gas stove - 1 NOS. vi) LPG cylinder - 1 NOS. Estimated amount Rs - 60,000/- Location: - At Community Hall.
4.	Construction of e.e Block road of Kandapara village road.	Length: 1.6 KM. Location: i) From late Kamal uddin house to Kandapara L.P School. 800mtr. ii) From Hussain Ali house to JFMC Segun Bagan. 800Mtr. Wage Brick Rates Gitty Cement Metal Estimated amount Rs - 21.95 lakh.

Member Secretary
Kandapara J.F.M.C.
Kamrup

Forest Range Officer
Kamrup Range
Nagaon, Assam

Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division

President
Kandapara J.F.M.C.
Date: _____

Appendix IX(A)

Training list of Kandapara JFMC (Proposed)

KAMPUR RANGE
TRAINING LIST FOR COMPUTER

SL NO	NAME	Sex	Age	GUARDIAN'S NAME	MOBILE NO.
1	NAJMUL HUSSAIN	M	20	HABIBUR RAHMAN	
2	RAFIKUL ISLAM	M	35	Abdul Jabbar	
3	REKIB AHMED	M	18	ALI AKBAR	
4	PARDINA BEGUM	F	17	DO	
5	MAMONI BEGUM	F	26	Tafazul Islam	
6	TAFAZUL ISLAM	M	30	Hatem Ali	
7	DILUSWEA KHATUN	F	18	Majibur Rahman	
8	Najma Begum	F	17	DO	
9	ANMAL HUSSAIN	M	20	USMAN GONI	
10	HABIBUR RAHMAN	M	18	ALI ARBAR	
11	IBRAHIM AL	M	22	Abul Kalam	
12	NAJIRUL ISLAM	M	35	Habibur Rahman	
13	IKRAMUL HUSSAIN	M	25	Abdul Rahman	
14	SABIKUL ISLAM	M	31	HUSSAIN ALI	
15	MAIDUL ISLAM	M	36	Abdul Latif Khan	
16	ABUL KALAM	M	42	LT ABDUL JABBAR	
17	JAHEDA KHATUN	F	35	GIRSUDDIN	
18	NURUL ISLAM	M	39	ALAL UDDIN	
19	ABUL KALAM	M	36	ALAL UDDIN	
20	AMIR HANJA	M	34	DO	

TRAINING LIST FOR TAILORING

1	JARJINA BEGUM	F	35	FAKAR UDDIN	
2	BAHARUL ISLAM	M	22	ATABUR RAHMAN	8899916253
3	ASMA KHATUN	F	26	ANUNAR HUSSAIN	
4	SAUKAT ALI	M	28	ASKAF ALI (ABU)	
5	ABUL KASHEM	M	39	LT. ABDUL RASHID	
6	MAJNUWAR HUSSAIN	M	36	LT. HUSSAIN AHMED	
7	PARBINA KHATUN	F	30	RAMJANI KHATUN	
8	FAKAR UDDIN	M	35	ATABUR RAHMAN	
9	ABUL KASHEM	M	36	HASSEN ALI	
10	AMIR HUSSAIN	M	31	HATEM ALI	
11	KARUN NESSA	F	34	IDRIS ALI	
12	ANUNAR HUSSAIN	M	42	NURUL ISLAM	
13	ASMINA SULTANA	F	24	GULJAR HUSSAIN	
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					

Contd..

UNDER KAMPUR RANGE
TRAINING LIST FOR LEAVING

SL NO	NAME	AGE	SEX	GUARDIAN AND HUSBANDS NAME
1	JIABUR RAHMAN	30	M	Habibulw. Rahman
2	ABUL KALAM	36	M	HASSEN ALI
3	MAIDUL ISLAM	20	M	DO
4	SADDAM HUSSAIN	18	M	ABDUL GAFUR
5	JAKIR HUSSAIN	25	M	Abdul Gafur
6	SADDAM HUSSAIN	32	M	Abdul Jabbar
7	ISMAIL ALI	26	M	Abdul Karim
8	RAMJANI BEGUM	44	F	Abdul Hashem
9	GULJAR HUSSAIN	28	M	LT. HUSSAIN AHMED
10	JAKIR HUSSAIN	39	M	LT. HUSSAIN AHMED
11	AJUFA BEGUM	29	F	Jakir Hussain
12	AMINUL ISLAM	25	M	ALAL UDDIN
13	REKSON ALI	26	M	Atabulw. Rahman
14	FALANI KHATUN	21	F	REKSON ALI
15	SAMSUN NEHAR	39	F	Majid Uddin
16	MAMONI KHATUN	16	F	DO
17	NURESA KHATUN	37	F	Nurjama
18	ANWARA KHATUN	30	F	Habibulw. Rahman
19	SULEMA KHATUN	29	F	Safiq Uddin
20	SAHAJ UDDIN	37	M	LT. HASSAN ALI
21	AYESHA KHATUN	36	F	Nur Uddin
22	IBRAHIM ALI	30	M	Jalal Uddin
23	ISMAIL ALI	25	M	DO
24	NAJINA KHATUN	16	F	JAHUR UDDIN
25	SAMALA KHATUN	17	F	DO
26	ABUL KALAM	35	M	Abdul Jabbar
27	ANJAR HUSSAIN	22	M	Abdul Jabbar
28	SIRAJUL ISLAM	39	M	Abdul Majid
29	MAMONI BEGUM	26	F	JAKIR HUSSAIN
30	JIABUR RAHMAN	28	M	Abdul Roshid
31	ABUL HUSSAIN	25	M	Hakej Ali
32	BAHARUL ISLAM	20	M	Ayam Kaa
33	GULJAR HUSSAIN	28	M	Abdul Helim
34	ASHAD UDDIN	25	M	Atabulw. Rahman

Contd..

TRAINING LIST FOR WEAVING
KANDAPARA J.F.M.C.

35	GULJAR HUSSAIN	M	35	MANNAS ALI	8753909065
36	DILJAR HUSSAIN	M	26	20	8399804254
37	AJIJUL HOQUE	M	20	MAIN UDDIN	
38	NAJRUL ISLAM	M	28	ABDUL AJIT.	
39	KHAIRUL ISLAM	M	25	20	
40	NAJRUL ISLAM	M	27	ASMAT ALI	
41	MAHAR UDDIN	M	49	LT. ASAN ULLAH	
42	JALAL UDDIN	M	29	NURUL HOQUE.	
43	NURJAMAL	M	28	LT. IDRIS ALI	
44	ANUNAR HUSSAIN	M	42	ALAL UDDIN	
45	SAFUR UDDIN	M	43	ASAN ULLAH	
46	ASMA KHATUN	F	37	MIYA HUSSAIN	
47	ABUL KASHEM	M	29	ABDUL RADIR	
48	KASON ALI	M	24	20	
49	IJAMAL UDDIN	M	40	NURUL HOQUE	
50	SAFIQUL ISLAM	M	35	KT. ABDUL LATIF.	

TRAINING LIST FOR PICKLE MAKING.

1	ASMINA SULTANA	F	22	GULJAR HUSSAIN	9435857959
2	JAMILA BEGUM	F	65	LT. HUSSAIN AHMED	8472021553.
3	WAJEDA KHATUN	F	20	MAJNUWAR HUSSAIN	
4	SALEHA KHATUN	F	51	HABIBUR RAHMAN	
5	ASMA KHATUN	F	26	ANUNAR HUSSAIN	
6	SAFIYA KHATUN	F	42	ABDUL KALAM	
7	SAHAR BANU	F	59	ATABUR RAHMAN	9954614461
8	RAFIKA BEGUM	F	50	ALI ARBAR	
9	UMME KULSUM	F	48	ATABUR RAHMAN	
10	HABSA BIBI	F	26	TAN UDDIN	
11	MEHER BANU	F	58	HASSEN ALI	
12	JOYGUN NESSA	F	55	ABDUL MANNAS	
13	ROHIMA KHATUN	F	51	ISLAM UDDIN	
14	ANWARA KHATUN	F	50	ABDUL JABBAR	
15	SAMARTA BANU	F	58	ABDUL KHALEK	
16	MAIRON NESSA	F	41	MAJIBUR RAHMAN	
17	HASINA KHATUN	F	37	SAIDUL ISLAM	
18	SAFIYA KHATUN	F	45	ABDUL MAJID	
19	JELEKA KHATUN	F	50	ABDUL GAFUL	
20	WAHIDA KHATUN	F	30	GULJAR HUSSAIN	

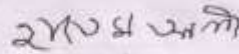
Contd..

TRAINING LIST FOR GOATRY CULTURE

SL	NAME	SEX	AGE	GUARDIAN NAME	MOBILE NO
1	REJIA KHATUN	F	50	MAIN UDDIN	
2	AITAN NESSA	F	48	MANMAN	
3	JUTSNARA KHATUN	F	35	MAHAR UDDIN	
4	SARUFA KHATUN	F	47	JAHUR UDDIN	
5	HABIJA KHATUN	F	25	HABIBUR RAHMAN	
6	HELENA BEGUM	F	39	HABIB UDDIN	
7	FULJAN NESSA	F	38	ABUL KASHEM	
8	KHALIDA KHATUN	F	29	ABUL KALAM	
9	PARBINA KHATUN	F	45	JALAL UDDIN	
10	SULTAN ALI	M	41	ROHIM UDDIN	
11	MANUNARA KHATUN	F	49	ABDUL KARIM	
12	RUPBANU	F	59	ABDUL JABBAR	
13	MEMER BANU	F	59	HASSEN ALI	
14	PARBINA KHATUN	F	48	JALAL UDDIN	
15	ROHINA KHATUN	F	59	TAMIZ UDDIN	
16	ALAL UDDIN	M	57	LT. A. MAJID	
17	SABIKUN NAHAR	F	24	ABDUL SALAM	
18	AMIRJAN	F	69	UBED ALI	
19	JELEKA KHATUN	F	59	ABDUL JABBAR	
20	ROHINA KHATUN	F	55	ISLAM UDDIN	
21	NURUN NESSA	F	28	HOBIBUR RAHMAN	
22	MANUKARA KHATUN	F	48	ABDUL JABBAR.	
23	JUTSNARA KHATUN	F	35	MAHAR UDDIN	
24	SHAR BANU	F	59	ALAL UDDIN	
25	AMBIYA KHATUN	F	68	ABDUL ALI	
26	FIRUJA KHATUN	F	45	JOYNAL ABDIN.	
27	JAMINA KHATUN	F	59	NURUL HOQUE	
28	KUL BANU	F	47	AGUBAKKAR SIDDIK.	


 Divisional Forest Officer,
 Nagaon Division


 (Deputy Secy. Genl. In)
 Member Secretary
 Kandapara J.F.M.C.
 Kandapara


 President
 Kandapara J.F.M.C.
 Date _____

Appendix X

Photographs

 A group of people, including men and women, are gathered around a large map drawn on the floor of a room. The map is colorful and shows various geographical features and boundaries. A banner is visible in the background.	 A group of people are sitting around a table in a room with green walls. They appear to be engaged in a discussion or meeting. A banner is visible on the wall.
<p>Community Mapping</p>	<p>Focus group discussion with the community</p>
 A person is working in a field, preparing cow dung (manure) for use as fertilizer. The field is surrounded by trees and a fence.	 A person is sitting on the ground in front of a house, working on a fence made of woven bamboo or similar material. The house has a thatched roof.
<p>Cow dung (manure) preparation by a villager</p>	<p><i>Ekora</i> house fence made by a villager</p>
 A person is weaving on a traditional loom. The loom is made of wood and is set up in a room. Other people are visible in the background.	 A person is standing next to a bicycle in a rural setting. There are several chickens (poultry) on the ground in front of them, ready for sale.
<p><i>Weaving by minority community</i></p>	<p>Local poultry for sale</p>

Appendix XI

GPS Coordinates

Kandapara L P School :	N 26°03'55.1"
	E 092°39'34.2"
Middle of the Village :	N 26°03'55.7"
	E 092°39'37.8"
Revenue Village Masjid :	N 26°03'57.4"
	E 092°39'19.1"
Taungya Village Masjid :	N 26°03'52.8"
	E 092°39'29.1"
Community Hall :	N 26°03'45.7"
	E 092°39'22.5"



GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT & FORESTS

OFFICE OF THE DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER: NAGAON DIVISION, NAGAON

Phone & Fax No. 03672-233610

Email ID- dfonagaont@gmail.com

Letter No. FNGT/A/APFBC/2017/ 1451-52

Dated - 23/05/2017

To,

✓ The Project Director, APFBC, Society
Panjabari, Guwahati - 37.

Subject: Approval of Micro plan of 9 nos. of JFMC.

Sir,

With reference to subject cited above, I have the honour to inform you that Microplan of 9 nos. JFMCs i.e. Baghekaity JFMC, Borghat JFMC, Rekhapahar JFMC, Daponibori JFMC, Silsang Bengana Bari JFMC, Bura Raja Gaon JFMC, Kandapara JFMC, Madhabpara JFMC & Padumoni JFMC under Nagaon Division, Nagaon is hereby approved with minor modification and a copy of Microplan submitted to the Executive Director of Rashtriya Gramin Vikas Nidhi.

This is for favour of your kind information.

Yours faithfully,

(Suvasish Das, IFS)
Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division, Nagaon.

Copy to:-

1. The Conservator of Forests, Northern Assam Circle, Tezpur for favour of kind information.

(Suvasish Das, IFS)
Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division, Nagaon

Sl No.	Ammendments suggested	Corrections done
1	Correct the name of reserve forest in the cover page	Corrected the names in cover page
2	Correction in the year of Forest Conservation Act from 1981 to 1980	Correction done in Acronym
3	Inclusion of the number of households involved in past protection measures	Included in Chapter 9,Sub heading 9.2


Divisional Forest Officer,
Nagaon Division